



# Ministry of Labour Gazette

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Where appropriate, lists of items under the headings shown in CAPITALS will be found on the pages indicated.

## Thirty-Fourth Session of the International Labour Conference

THE Thirty-Fourth Session of the International Labour Conference was held in Geneva from 6th to 29th June, 1951. His Majesty's Government was represented by Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, K.C.M.G., C.B., Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, and United Kingdom Government representative on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and Mr. C. G. Dennys, C.B., M.C., Under-Secretary, Ministry of National Insurance. Sir John Forbes Watson, K.C.M.G., Director of the British Employers' Confederation and Vice-Chairman of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, was appointed to represent the United Kingdom employers, and Mr. Alfred Roberts, C.B.E., Chairman of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, General Secretary of the Amalgamated Association of Card, Blowing and Ring Room Operatives and Member of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, was appointed to represent the United Kingdom workers.

The Conference elected as its President Mr. William Rappard, Swiss Government Delegate, Professor of Economics and Director of the Institute of Higher International Studies, Geneva.

Delegations from 60 member countries attended the Conference, which adopted two Conventions and four Recommendations.

### Membership of the Organisation

The Conference had before it applications for membership of the Organisation from the Federal Republic of Germany and from Japan. The Conference decided to accept both these applications. In the case of Japan the Conference was informed that before the Government of Japan could make the necessary formal declaration accepting the obligations of the Constitution of the Organisation the approval of the Diet would be required ; the Conference therefore decided that the re-admission of Japan to membership of the Organisation would become effective when a declaration accepting the obligations of the Constitution and accepting the terms of the Conference resolution granting re-admission had been made by the Government of Japan. The Conference was also informed that Yugoslavia had resumed membership of

the Organisation with effect from 23rd May, 1951. No decision by the Conference was necessary in this case since Yugoslavia was entitled by virtue of her membership of the United Nations to resume membership of the Organisation upon making a declaration formally accepting the obligations of its Constitution.

The number of States who are members of the Organisation is now 64, and will be 65 when the re-admission of Japan becomes effective.

### Report of the Director-General

The Director-General's Report, continuing the practice begun by the Director-General in 1950 of concentrating attention upon a special subject, this year paid particular attention to the question of wages policy in conditions of full employment. The Report received a very full discussion in which 109 speakers took part.

The Minister of Labour and National Service, the Rt. Hon. Alfred Robens, M.P., attended the Conference and spoke on 21st June during the debate on the Director-General's Report. Referring to the Report, Mr. Robens said that the subject of wages policy in conditions of full employment, chosen for special attention in the Report, was one of the fundamental economic problems of the modern world. While each country must solve this problem in its own way in the light of its own historical development and its own traditions he thought that the experience of the United Kingdom was of some value in showing how the danger of inflation in a society in which full employment had been secured had been met. In the United Kingdom, Mr. Robens went on, the Government had adopted financial policies designed to secure a proper balance between domestic purchasing power and the available supply of goods. While these measures had done much to prevent the development of inflationary pressure the dangers of wage inflation still remained and the policy of the Government had been directed towards the stabilisation of incomes and prices. Mr. Robens pointed out that no direct wages control had been established but that the Government had relied, and successfully relied, on the sense of responsibility of the employers' and workers' leaders in industry. The response of the trade unions and the

employers to the 1948 Command Paper on Personal Incomes, Costs and Prices (referred to in the Director-General's Report) had been remarkable and for a period of 18 months from April, 1949, there had been almost complete stability of wages. So far as prices were concerned, the Government had been able to keep these steady partly by price control and partly by subsidies; these measures taken together had prevented a runaway rise in the price of necessities. Since the summer of 1950, however, the situation had changed again; following world-wide rises in the prices of food and raw materials wage claims had again been pressed and there had been a round of increases affecting more or less the whole of industry. The Director-General's Report recognised that wage increases which did not exceed improvements in productivity were not inflationary in their effect. Industrial production in the United Kingdom rose 40 per cent. between 1946 and 1950 and there had been an average annual improvement of seven per cent. over the past three years. However, the country was now, again, facing a potentially inflationary situation but the Government was confident that, provided that sufficient raw materials could be obtained and that the workers retained their confidence in the continuance of full employment, the necessary increase in productivity would be achieved and the danger of inflation would be avoided.

Mr. Robens also referred to the keen interest which the Conference always took in the question of conditions in non-metropolitan territories. As the Director-General had pointed out, the basic problems in most of the British territories were those arising from under-developed economies. Many important development schemes were now in operation in British territories, particularly in the agricultural field. These might bring substantial and rapid changes in the pattern of life, and the Government recognised that in the course of development it was of the first importance that sound policies in the field of labour should be progressively established. Mr. Robens referred in particular to the attention given to the problems of technical training and productivity, to legislation on minimum wage-fixing machinery and workmen's compensation and to the encouragement being given to the development of employers' and workers' organisations and of effective systems of industrial relations.

Concluding his speech, Mr. Robens pledged the full support of the United Kingdom Government to the work of the Organisation. He spoke of the increasing scope for international action afforded by problems in the labour and social field. These problems, he said, could not be efficiently solved by unco-ordinated and wasteful competition in the international field. He therefore appealed for a properly co-ordinated effort, within which each organisation would retain full discretion in regard to the framing of its programme and the priorities falling within the programme.

#### Finance

The Conference approved a net expenditure budget of 6,224,922 United States dollars for 1952. The Conference also approved a scale of contributions for the States Members under which the United Kingdom will pay 818,468 dollars as compared with 804,120 dollars for 1951.

#### Social Security

The Conference had to deal with the question of "Objectives and Minimum Standards of Social Security". As there was not time to discuss both subjects comprising this item, the Conference discussed only the question of minimum standards, and it was decided to postpone consideration of the subject of "Objectives and Advanced Standards of Social Security" until the 35th Session of the Conference in 1952.

The Conference adopted conclusions concerning minimum standards of social security on which a Convention could be based, and it was decided that these should be the basis of a second discussion to be held at the 35th session. The proposed Convention would be on the following lines:—

The main branches of social security (nine in number) would be listed, and the requirements to be satisfied in respect of each of these branches would be specified. These requirements include provisions dealing with:—

- (1) The scope of the schemes (persons protected);
- (2) Conditions for right to the benefits; and
- (3) Content and rate of the benefits, and their duration.

In addition, there would be standards common to all branches in respect of rights of appeal, financial resources and administration. The Convention could be satisfied either by contributory social insurance schemes or (subject to certain safeguards) by schemes of the social assistance type or (for medical care) either by a public health service or by a medical benefits insurance scheme. The schemes should cover either: (a) specified percentages of gainfully occupied persons; or (b) in some cases, all residents subject to a means test. There would be temporary relaxations from these requirements in the case of countries whose economic development or medical resources would not permit them to satisfy the normal minimum conditions. States Members would be entitled to ratify the Convention if their schemes fulfilled the requirements of the Convention in respect of three or more of the branches of social security listed.

#### Collective Agreements, Voluntary Conciliation and Arbitration

The Conference had to consider two draft Recommendations. The first dealt with collective agreements and the second with voluntary conciliation and arbitration. The drafts were based on the conclusions adopted by the Conference at its 33rd Session when it held a first discussion on these questions.

The Recommendation concerning Collective Agreements provides that machinery appropriate to the conditions in each country should

be established by means of agreement or laws or regulations to negotiate collective agreements or to assist the parties in the negotiation of such agreements. It is laid down that collective agreements should bind both the signatories and those on whose behalf the agreements are concluded. More particularly employers and workers covered by such an agreement should not be able to include in contracts of employment stipulations contrary to the collective agreement. The Recommendation makes it clear that terms and conditions more favourable to the workers than those provided for in the collective agreement are not to be regarded as contrary to it. The Recommendation provides for measures to be taken, where appropriate, having regard to established collective bargaining practice, for the extension of collective agreements to all employers and workers included within the industrial and territorial scope of the agreements. On the subject of disputes arising out of the interpretation of collective agreements the Recommendation says that these should be submitted to an appropriate procedure for settlement established either by agreement between the parties or by laws or regulations. The supervision of the application of collective agreements should be ensured by the employers' and workers' organisations parties to the agreement or by the bodies existing in each country for the purpose or by bodies established *ad hoc*.

The Recommendation concerning voluntary conciliation and arbitration is in two parts. The first part deals with conciliation and provides that voluntary conciliation machinery appropriate to national conditions should be made available to assist in the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes between employers and workers. The procedure should be free of charge and expeditious, and provision should be made for it to be set in motion by any of the parties to the dispute or *ex officio* by the voluntary conciliation authority. The parties in a dispute should be encouraged to refrain from strikes and lockouts while the conciliation procedure is in progress. With regard to voluntary arbitration, the Recommendation provides that, where a dispute has been submitted to arbitration for final settlement with the consent of all parties, the parties should be encouraged to refrain from strikes and lockouts while the arbitration is in progress and to accept the arbitration award. The Recommendation states that its provisions are not to be interpreted as limiting in any way the right to strike.

#### Co-operation between Public Authorities and Employers' and Workers' Organisations

The Conference Agenda contained for a first discussion an item dealing with the question of co-operation between public authorities and employers' and workers' organisations. The Conference had before it three sets of draft conclusions prepared by the International Labour Office dealing with co-operation at three levels, the level of the undertaking, the level of the industry and the national level. The Conference was unable in the time available to complete its discussion of these draft conclusions and decided that the questions of co-operation at the level of the industry and at the national level should be placed on the agenda of the 35th Session of the Conference for a first discussion. On co-operation at the level of the undertaking the Conference adopted general conclusions with regard to a possible recommendation. These conclusions provide for the encouragement of or the establishment by legislation of machinery for consultation and co-operation between employers and workers at the level of the undertaking on matters of mutual concern not within the scope of collective bargaining machinery. The Conference also decided to ask the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to instruct the Office to prepare for submission to Governments, with a view to a first discussion at the 35th Session, a draft text containing, as model guiding principles, examples of good practice concerning consultation and co-operation at the level of the undertaking.

#### Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value

Following a first discussion at its 33rd Session the Conference had a second discussion on the subject of Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value. It had before it the following alternative draft texts prepared by the International Labour Office:—(1) A Convention embodying general principles and a supplementary Recommendation dealing with methods of application of the principles; and (2) a Recommendation embodying both general principles and methods of application.

After consideration of these draft texts the Conference decided to adopt a Convention supplemented by a Recommendation. The Convention provides that States Members which ratify it shall, by means appropriate to the methods in operation for determining rates of remuneration, promote, and insofar as is consistent with those methods ensure, the application to all workers of the principle of equal remuneration for men and women workers for work of equal value. The principle is defined in the Convention as "rates of remuneration established without discrimination based on sex". The Convention also provides that, where they would assist in applying the principle, measures shall be taken to promote the objective appraisal of jobs on the basis of the work to be performed. It is stipulated that differential rates which correspond, without regard to sex, to differences as determined by such objective appraisal are not to be regarded as contrary to the principle of equal remuneration.

The Recommendation deals with methods of application of the principle. It includes provision for the application of the principle to public servants, encouragement of its application to employees of State, provincial or local Government Departments where these have jurisdiction over rates of remuneration, and its application in other occupations where rates of remuneration are subject to statutory regulation or public control

(e.g., cases where minimum wage rates are determined under public authority, nationalised industries, and work executed under the terms of public contracts). Other paragraphs of the Recommendation deal with: The progressive application of the principle where it cannot be applied immediately by such measures as decreases in differentials in remuneration or the granting of equal increments; the taking of measures where appropriate to raise the productive efficiency of women workers; and the promotion of public understanding of the grounds on which it is considered that the principle of equal remuneration should be implemented.

#### Minimum Wage-Fixing Machinery in Agriculture

The Conference adopted a Convention and a Recommendation concerning minimum wage-fixing machinery in agriculture.

Member States who ratify the Convention will pledge themselves to create or maintain adequate machinery whereby minimum rates of wages can be established for workers in agricultural undertakings and related occupations. The determination of the undertakings, occupations or categories of workers to which the minimum wage-fixing machinery will be applied is left to the competent authority of each country, subject to consultation with the most representative organisations of employers and workers concerned. Member States who ratify the Convention are also left free to decide for themselves the nature and form of the minimum wage-fixing machinery and the methods by which it should be operated. This freedom is, however, subject to the observance of certain essential conditions. Before a decision is taken with regard to the nature and form of the machinery there must be full preliminary consultation with the most representative organisations of employers and workers concerned; employers and workers have also to take part in the operation of the minimum wage-fixing machinery, or have the right to be heard in such manner and to such extent as may be determined by national laws or regulations but in any case on a basis of complete equality. The minimum rates fixed by the machinery set up under the Convention must be binding and not subject to abatement, though there is a special provision for lower rates in the case of mentally or physically handicapped workers. Ratifying countries will also be pledged to take steps to ensure that the minimum rates of wages fixed are known to the employers and workers concerned and that wages are, in fact, paid at rates not lower than those fixed by the wage-fixing machinery; these steps must include such provision for supervision, inspection and sanction as may be necessary in the conditions of the country concerned. Workers in countries which ratify the Convention will be entitled to recover by judicial or other proceedings any amounts by which they are underpaid in relation to the minimum rates of wages in force. Partial payment of wages in kind is permitted by the Convention subject to certain safeguards.

The Recommendation contains suggested bases by reference to which minimum wages in agriculture should be fixed. These provide that the wage-fixing body should take account of the necessity of enabling the workers concerned to maintain a suitable

standard of living. In achieving this the wage-fixing body should take into consideration such factors as the cost of living, fair and reasonable value of services rendered, wages paid for similar or comparable work under collective agreements in agriculture, and the general level of wages in other industries for work of comparable skill. The Recommendation also deals with such matters as: The participation of employers' and workers' representatives and of independent persons in the wage-fixing machinery; the revision of minimum rates; the appointment of inspectors; publicity for the minimum rates; and the maintenance by employers of appropriate records of the wages which they have paid.

#### Holidays with Pay in Agriculture

The Conference had a first discussion on the question of Holidays with Pay in Agriculture, and adopted certain provisional conclusions. On the basis of these conclusions there will be further consultation with Governments prior to a second discussion at the 35th (1952) Session of the Conference.

The conclusions adopted envisage the possible adoption of a Convention supplemented by a Recommendation. So far as the proposed Convention is concerned the main provisions embodied in the conclusions were as follows. Every worker covered by the proposed Convention would be entitled after continuous service to an annual holiday with pay. The length of the qualifying period of service and the duration of the holiday would be determined by national laws or regulations, collective agreements, arbitration awards or any other method approved by the competent authority of the country concerned. It is proposed that wherever possible the duration of the holiday should be increased with the length of service. Where it is appropriate for them to do so, the competent authority would ensure that public holidays, periods of sickness and weekly rest periods did not count as part of the annual holiday. It is also proposed that where a worker does not qualify for the full period of annual holiday he would be entitled to a holiday proportionate to his length of service or to payment of remuneration in lieu. With regard to the amount of remuneration to be paid during the full holiday period it is proposed that this should be the worker's usual remuneration or such other remuneration as may be prescribed. Any agreement to relinquish the right to a holiday would be void.

The conclusions with regard to the proposed Recommendation would provide for a minimum holiday period of one working week for a period of one year's continuous service; young workers under 16 years of age would however be entitled to two working weeks for a period of one year's continuous service. The continuity of the service required to qualify for the holiday would not be regarded as broken by temporary interruptions for such reasons as sickness or accident. It is further proposed that the Recommendation should contain a clause providing that the holiday would increase progressively with the duration of the continuous service by regular stages. Division of the holiday period would be subject to safeguards designed to preserve the recuperative quality of the holiday.

## REVIEW OF THE MONTHLY STATISTICS

The following is a summary of the principal statistics of the month. Further details and analyses will be found on pages 277 to 296.

#### Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain rose during May by 46,000 (13,000 males and 33,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 22,256,000. The basic industries (mining, gas, electricity and water supply, transport, agriculture and fishing) showed an increase of 25,000, manufacturing industries fell by 5,000 and other industries and services rose by 26,000. The total working population, including H.M. Forces, the unemployed, and men and women on release leave who have not taken up employment, is estimated to have increased by 20,000 from 23,267,000 to 23,287,000.

#### Unemployment

The number of persons registered as unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain fell from 215,682 to 190,776 between 21st May and 18th June. There was a fall of 16,501 in the case of males and 8,405 in the case of females.

#### Rates of Wages

The index of weekly rates of wages, based on June, 1947 (taken as 100), was 119 at the end of June, compared with 118 at the end of May. The changes in rates of wages reported to the Department

during June resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at £314,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 1,176,000 workpeople. The principal increases affected workpeople employed in retail distribution by co-operative societies, in the iron and steel industry, the printing industry, the manipulative grades of the Post Office (outside the London Postal area) and boot and shoe manufacture.

#### Industrial Disputes

The number of workers involved during June in stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred) was about 85,000. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was about 304,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 159 and, in addition, 25 stoppages which began before June were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The stoppage involving the greatest loss of time during the month was that of colliery workers in Glamorganshire.

#### Retail Prices

At 19th June the interim index of retail prices, based on 17th June, 1947 (taken as 100), was 125, compared with 124 at 22nd May and with 114 at 13th June, 1950. The rise in the index during the month under review was mainly due to higher prices for some articles of food, and to increases in the prices of many articles of clothing.

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## DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT, AGE AND TURNOVER AMONG THE UNEMPLOYED

### Duration of Unemployment and Age of Unemployed

The regular monthly returns of unemployment which are published in this GAZETTE (see, for instance page 280) are supplemented periodically by other returns, one of which analyses the register of wholly unemployed persons according to age and the duration of their last spell of continuous unemployment. It is obtained every six months, and a detailed analysis for 18th June is given in the following Table\* :—

Duration of Unemployment in weeks	Age Groups					Total	Total numbers wholly unemployed at 11th December, 1950
	Under 18	18 and under 21	21 and under 41	41 and under 56	56 and over		
<b>Males</b>							
4 or less	2,480	2,614	17,979	11,157	6,809	41,039	72,927
Over 4 and up to 6	273	384	2,505	2,326	2,121	7,609	16,921
" 6 " " 8	138	304	1,983	1,974	1,811	6,210	13,013
" 8 " " 13	173	319	2,577	2,718	2,727	8,514	22,437
" 13 " " 26	129	348	3,529	4,861	5,208	14,075	21,237
" 26 " " 39	43	132	1,790	3,003	3,148	8,116	10,828
" 39 " " 52	18	77	1,083	1,875	2,149	5,202	7,944
" 52 " " 104	29	117	1,900	4,030	4,861	10,937	14,150
Over 104	—	71	2,131	5,986	7,846	16,034	18,216
Total, 18th June, 1951	3,283	4,366	35,477	37,930	36,680	117,736	—
Total, 11th December, 1950	4,815	8,576	67,846	64,372	52,064	—	197,673
<b>Females</b>							
4 or less	2,129	3,510	15,037	7,887	1,876	30,439	40,499
Over 4 and up to 6	210	507	2,387	1,609	414	5,127	10,668
" 6 " " 8	109	359	1,834	1,231	334	3,867	8,058
" 8 " " 13	185	601	2,963	1,847	535	6,131	13,272
" 13 " " 26	171	556	3,429	2,789	764	7,709	10,643
" 26 " " 39	52	180	1,452	1,447	452	3,583	3,733
" 39 " " 52	16	79	747	904	350	2,096	1,899
" 52 " " 104	23	74	663	1,092	385	2,237	2,542
Over 104	—	19	237	607	321	1,184	1,244
Total, 18th June, 1951	2,895	5,885	28,749	19,413	5,431	62,373	—
Total, 11th December, 1950	4,832	9,787	42,272	28,708	6,959	—	92,558
<b>Total</b>							
4 or less	4,609	6,124	33,016	19,044	8,685	71,478	113,426
Over 4 and up to 6	483	891	4,892	3,935	2,535	12,736	27,589
" 6 " " 8	247	663	3,817	3,205	2,145	10,077	21,071
" 8 " " 13	358	920	5,540	4,565	3,262	14,645	35,709
" 13 " " 26	300	904	6,958	7,650	5,972	21,784	31,880
" 26 " " 39	95	312	3,242	4,450	3,600	11,699	14,561
" 39 " " 52	34	156	1,830	2,779	2,499	7,298	9,843
" 52 " " 104	52	191	2,563	5,122	5,246	13,174	16,692
Over 104	—	90	2,368	6,593	8,167	17,218	19,460
Total, 18th June, 1951	6,178	10,251	64,226	57,343	42,111	180,109	—
Total, 11th December, 1950	9,647	18,363	110,118	93,080	59,023	—	290,231

The Table shows that nearly 37,000, or 31 per cent., of the wholly unemployed men at 18th June, were aged 56 and over, and that nearly 38,000, or 32 per cent., were aged 41-55. Thus, nearly two-thirds of the total number were over 40 years of age.

\* The figures exclude unemployed casual workers, persons temporarily stopped and registered severely disabled persons who are unlikely to obtain work other than under special conditions.

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Among those who were under 41 years of age, more than one-half had been continuously unemployed for not more than 4 weeks and the number who had been on the registers for the whole year was very small. In the higher age-groups, on the other hand, there was a much greater tendency for unemployment to persist, and there were 10,000 men in the age-group 41-55 and 12,700 in the age-group 56 and over who had been continuously on the registers for the whole year.

Among women, nearly one-half of the total were in the age-group 21-40. As regards duration of unemployment, the figures show similar features to those for men, but the numbers who had been unemployed for the whole year were very small, even in the higher age-groups.

The seasonal decrease in unemployment in June compared with December is reflected in all age-groups in the Table, both for men and women. It is also reflected in all the "duration" categories, and even among the men who had been unemployed for more than a year there was a decrease of over 5,000.

### Turnover Among the Unemployed

The "duration of unemployment" analyses for successive quarterly dates can be used to show how many of those who were registered as unemployed at the beginning of a quarter had found work (or otherwise ceased to register) by the end of the quarter. This is done by comparing the number in, say, the 0-13 weeks category at one date with the number in the 13-26 weeks category three months later, and so on. An analysis on these lines is given in the Table below; the numbers who went off the register in the quarterly period March-June are expressed as percentages of the numbers on the register in March and corresponding percentages are given for the preceding quarter and for the March-June, 1950, quarter.

The Table shows that 69 per cent. of the males and 81 per cent. of the females who were wholly unemployed at 12th March had found work or ceased to register within the next three months, compared with 62 per cent. for males and 73 per cent. for females in the preceding quarter. The figures indicate that young persons under 18 years are more readily absorbed into new employment than older persons; in fact, all except a few hundreds of the juveniles who were unemployed in March had found work by June.

### Turnover among the Unemployed, March-June, 1951

Duration of Unemployment at 12th March, 1951 (in weeks)	Number at 12th March, 1951	Number remaining on register at 18th June, 1951	Reduction		Corresponding percentage reduction in the preceding quarter and the second quarter of 1950	
			Number	Per cent. of number at 12th March, 1951	Dec., 1950-March, 1951	March-June, 1950
<b>Males under 18</b>						
Up to 13	4,448	129	4,319	97	94	93
Over 13 and up to 26	273	43	230	84	75	81
" 26 " " 39	70	18	52	74	69	55
Over 39	56	29	27	48	40	62
Total	4,847	219	4,628	95	92	92
<b>Males 18 and over</b>						
Up to 13	95,729	13,946	81,783	85	78	82
Over 13 and up to 26	26,047	8,073	17,974	69	49	61
" 26 " " 39	10,758	5,184	5,574	52	38	39
Over 39	37,087	26,942	10,145	27	25	20
Total	169,621	54,145	115,476	68	62	65
Total—Males	174,468	54,364	120,104	69	62	66
<b>Females under 18</b>						
Up to 13	4,716	171	4,545	96	91	95
Over 13 and up to 26	410	52	358	87	64	84
" 26 " " 39	89	16	73	82	60	44
Over 39	44	23	21	48	45	50
Total	5,259	262	4,997	95	89	94
<b>Females 18 and over</b>						
Up to 13	59,648	7,538	52,110	87	79	84
Over 13 and up to 26	14,461	3,531	10,930	76	56	72
" 26 " " 39	4,570	2,080	2,490	54	48	48
Over 39	5,418	3,398	2,020	37	38	31
Total	84,097	16,547	67,550	80	72	78
Total—Females	89,356	16,809	72,547	81	73	79

## RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING FOR THE YOUTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

The Committee on Recruitment and Training for the Youth Employment Service have recently presented their Report\* to the Minister of Labour and National Service.

In a foreword the Report states that the development of a comprehensive Youth Employment Service as provided for in the Employment and Training Act, 1948 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1948, page 263), depends very largely upon the Service being staffed by well qualified and suitably trained officers. The Minister of Labour and National Service, in consultation with the Minister of Education and the Secretary of State for Scotland, appointed a committee to consider and make recommendations concerning the qualifications, recruitment and training of officers for the Youth Employment Service, including the provision of training courses for persons already employed in that Service. The Minister, however, is not committed to adopting the recommendations which have now been made, on some of which consultation will be necessary with interested bodies.

As a result of changes effected under the Employment and Training Act the administration of the Youth Employment Service, the Report says, is being undertaken by the local education authorities in 129 out of 181 areas in Great Britain, compared with 65 before the passing of the Act. In those areas where the local education authorities have not exercised their powers, the Service is administered directly by the Ministry of Labour and National Service. The immediate difficulties of recruitment and training of staff in the transitional period have been met by special arrangements; the Committee have considered the long term problem.

The Report reviews the present staffing position of the Service, the qualifications and experience of existing officers and the types of training now provided, and estimates that an annual intake of 40 new Youth Employment Officers is necessary to meet future staffing requirements. The duties of the Youth Employment Officer are defined, his appropriate status is discussed, and consideration is then given to the recruitment, qualifications and training of future entrants, and to the provision of training courses for officers already employed in the Service.

The Committee recommends that new entrants to the Service should be drawn from a variety of occupations and be not less than 23 years of age. They should undergo a one year's full-time training course at a further education establishment within easy reach of facilities for practical work. A training board should be set up to help the training establishment to choose candidates and to assess students' work, issue certificates and advise on the development of training. Arrangements should be made to give financial assistance to students. The existing forms of training for officers already employed in the Service should be supplemented, the Committee suggests, by refresher courses arranged on both a national and a regional basis.

The Report is followed by Appendices giving details of the courses which have already been provided by the education authorities in Kent and an outline of the syllabus of the training course which the reporting Committee advocates.

## TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT OF BLIND PERSONS

Under the provisions of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, the Minister of Labour and National Service has assumed financial responsibility for the training of blind persons in workshops for the blind, and also gives financial assistance to Local Authorities in respect of the cost of the employment of blind persons in such workshops (see the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1948, page 378). On 31st March, 1950, 70 workshops had been approved by the Minister under the scheme for training and/or employment. Of these workshops 19 were managed directly by Local Authorities and 51 by voluntary organisations acting on behalf of Local Authorities. During the year ended 31st March, 1950, Local Authorities expended the sum of approximately £548,000 on the provision of employment for some 4,014 workers. The amount of grant payable by the Ministry in respect of this expenditure is approximately £290,000.

The cost to the Ministry of Labour and National Service of providing training for 407 adult blind persons in workshops for the blind during the year ended 31st March, 1950, was a little over £101,000. An analysis of the accounts of workshops for the blind for the same year shows that the value of goods made by the blind workers totalled over £1,500,000.

## PROPOSED WAGES COUNCIL FOR RETAIL BREAD AND FLOUR CONFECTIONERY TRADE

In view of an objection made with respect to the draft Order relating to the establishment of a Wages Council in respect of workers and employers in England and Wales in the Retail Bread and Flour Confectionery Trade, the Minister of Labour and National Service has decided to refer the draft Order to a further Commission of Inquiry for inquiry and report and has notified the objection to the Commission. The objection is to the inclusion of

\* Report of the Committee on Recruitment and Training for the Youth Employment Service. H.M. Stationery Office; price 9d. net. (10½d post free).

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bakers' roundsmen within the scope of the Wages Council. A review of the Report of the original Commission was published in the January issue of this GAZETTE (page 7).

The Commission, whose address is 1 Bryanston Square, London, W.1., has published a notice in the *London Gazette* stating the questions which it is its duty to consider and specifying 31st August as the end of the period within which representations to the Commission can be made.

## COAL MINING

### Reconstitution of National Coal Board

In a statement in the House of Commons on 2nd July, the Minister of Fuel and Power referred to the retirement of Lord Hyndley and to the expiration on 15th July of the present appointments of the Chairman and of the full-time members of the National Coal Board.

The Minister stated that, following the retirement of Lord Hyndley, and in view of the change in the character of the Board that was explained to the House during the debates on the Amending Act of 1949 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1949, page 310), the Board would now be reconstituted as follows: Chairman: Sir Hubert Houldsworth; Deputy Chairmen: Mr. W. J. Drummond and Sir Eric Coates; full-time members: Mr. Eddy Edwards, Sir Charles Ellis, Sir Geoffrey Vickers and Sir Andrew Bryan; Part-time members: Mr. J. H. Hambro, Sir Geoffrey Heyworth, Mr. Gavin Martin, Sir Godfrey Mitchell and Alderman Sidney Jones.

The Minister added that the new appointments would date from 1st August.

### Earnings in the Coal Mining Industry in the Fourth Quarter of 1950 and in the Year 1950

A Statistical Statement of the costs of production, proceeds and profit or loss of collieries in Great Britain for the fourth quarter of 1950 and for the year 1950 has been published by the National Coal Board. The statistics relate to the mines worked by the Board and exclude those relating to mines licensed in accordance with Section 36 of the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act, which in the fourth quarter of 1950 and in the year 1950 produced about 0.9 per cent. of the total quantity of saleable coal.

#### Earnings in Fourth Quarter of 1950

	Under-ground	Surface	All Workers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Average Earnings (All Ages):			
(i) Per Man-shift worked—			
Cash Earnings	38 0-6	24 11-7	34 10-8
Value of Allowances in Kind	1 7-7	1 4-8	1 6-9
Total	39 8-3	26 4-5	36 5-7
(ii) Per Wage-earner per Week—			
Cash Earnings	196 0	139 11	183 4
Value of Allowances in Kind	8 5	7 10	8 3
Total	204 5	147 9	191 7

#### Earnings in year 1950

	Under-ground	Surface	All Workers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Average Earnings (All Ages):			
(i) Per Man-shift worked—			
Cash Earnings	37 1-4	24 3-7	34 0-1
Value of Allowances in Kind	1 6-6	1 3-7	1 5-9
Total	38 8-0	25 7-4	35 6-0
(ii) Per Wage-earner per Week—			
Cash Earnings	186 7	133 10	174 8
Value of Allowances in Kind	7 10	7 2	7 8
Total	194 5	141 0	182 4

Statistics of earnings are given in the Statement for each of the twenty wage districts in Great Britain. The average earnings in the year per man-shift worked, including the value of allowances in kind, for workers of all ages ranged from 31s. 5-5d. in Bristol and Somerset and 32s. 4-6d. in South Wales and Monmouthshire to 40s. 5-9d. in Leicestershire and 40s. 9-6d. in Nottinghamshire. The average earnings per wage-earner per week ranged from 164s. 2d. in Bristol and Somerset and 165s. 7d. in Lancashire and Cheshire to 206s. 8d. in Leicestershire and 207s. 1d. in South Derbyshire.

The estimated average earnings, including the value of allowances in kind, for all adult male workers in Great Britain during the fourth quarter of 1950 amounted to 38s. 0d. per manshift worked and 199s. 8d. per week. The corresponding amounts for the year were 36s. 11d. and 190s. 0d.

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## REPORT OF NATIONAL DOCK LABOUR BOARD FOR 1950

The National Dock Labour Board have recently presented their Fourth Annual Report to the Minister of Labour and National Service. The report covers the year ended 30th December, 1950.

The Board state that the dock labour force averaged 75,264 men throughout the year and that voluntary absenteeism averaged 1.5 per cent. of the labour force. As many of the absences were afterwards explained, the Board regard the figure as most satisfactory. There was a slight increase in the proportion of younger workers; in July, 1950, men under 40 formed 30.2 per cent. of all daily workers, compared with 28.5 per cent. a year before. During the year 4,570 men left the industry and there was an intake of 5,577, of whom 2,667 were dockers' sons.

For the year as a whole the average daily labour surplus was 6,895. Employment reached an unusually high level during January, but by March, owing to seasonal declines in the volume of traffic passing through the ports, surplus labour rose steeply to over 9,000 men daily. Employment improved thereafter and surplus labour rapidly declined to about 6,000 men a day. In June shortages of labour occurred and caused serious concern, particularly in Liverpool. During the second half of the year a decline in anticipated timber imports and coal exports, and troubles in the near Continental ports, affected employment in the docks. The numbers of men surplus to requirements increased in some ports to more than 20 per cent. of the Register; at the same time, heavy pressure elsewhere existed and a transfer of 500 men to Liverpool had to be made at the end of November. Port traffic reached very high levels at the end of the year; surplus labour throughout the country was reduced to 2,500 daily in the week before Christmas; and, marked

shortages of labour occurred, causing serious delays. The one major dispute of the year occurred during April in London.

No change was made during 1950 in the National Agreements governing wages, attendance money and guaranteed weekly payments. The average pay-roll and weekly earnings of daily workers during 1950 were 58,871 and £8 12s. 10d., respectively, compared with 58,160 and £8 8s. 11d. during 1949. An application from the trade unions for a wage increase was under consideration by the National Joint Council for the industry at the end of the year.\* Agreement was reached in December between the Board and the National Joint Council on a new form of guarantee to non-registered labour engaged for cargo work.

Certain submissions concerning canteens and sanitary arrangements at the docks were made to the Minister of Labour and National Service towards the end of 1950. Port medical services were extended during the year by the opening of six new centres, making 24 in all, and the work of rehabilitation centres was maintained. There were twelve dock workers' clubs in existence by December, of which six had been opened during 1950 with funds loaned by the Board. Week-end residential schools for dock workers were held in five areas during the year; and a scheme for evening classes on port working was agreed nationally with the Technical Colleges, the National Joint Council and the Port Authorities.

Annexed to the Report are the Balance Sheet of the Board at 30th December, 1950, and Income and Expenditure Accounts for the year in respect of the Management, Welfare and General Reserve Funds.

## NATIONAL INSURANCE

### Persons Employed in Tying and Training Hops or in Bulb Cleaning

The National Insurance Advisory Committee have been asked to consider and report upon the preliminary draft of Regulations under which occasional employment in the tying or training of hops or in the cleaning and splitting of bulbs would be treated as self-employment for national insurance purposes.

The Regulation would not apply to persons who, ordinarily, are working as employed persons or are engaged in agriculture or horticulture and who, when undertaking this employment, produce to their employers satisfactory evidence that they fall within either of these groups. Such persons would be entitled to have employed persons' contributions paid for their employment in the operations specified in the Regulations, subject to the ordinary rules.

Copies of the preliminary draft of the Regulations, which are entitled The National Insurance (Classification) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1951, can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net (3½d. post free).

### Members of H.M. Forces

The National Insurance Advisory Committee have been asked to consider and report upon the preliminary draft of Regulations amending in minor respects the provisions of the National Insurance (Members of the Forces) Regulations, 1949, which deal with persons serving in the Forces (see the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1949, page 201).

Special provisions relating to national insurance contributions and benefits apply to persons who are treated as members of the forces for national insurance purposes, and the draft Regulations would extend these provisions to cover women serving in the Women's Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve and the Women's Royal Naval Reserve (List Reserve). The Regulations would also extend the provisions which except certain members of the forces serving in local overseas units from compulsory insurance during their service and would exclude from such compulsory insurance persons from the Channel Islands who perform their national service with the regular forces.

Copies of the preliminary draft of the Regulations, which are entitled The National Insurance (Members of the Forces) Amendment Regulations, 1951, can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net (3½d. post free).

### Contributions for Foreign Seamen

The National Insurance Advisory Committee have been asked to consider and report upon the preliminary draft of Regulations which would increase the national insurance contributions payable by employers for seamen on foreign-going ships who are not domiciled and have no place of residence in the United Kingdom.

The payment of contributions for such seamen is covered by special Regulations (The National Insurance (Mariners) Regulations, 1948) under which the employers pay at a reduced rate, and the seamen themselves are excused from the liability to pay contributions (see the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1948, page 165). An increase in the rate of contributions is made necessary by the general increase in contribution rates which is to come into force on 1st October, 1951 (as provided for under the National Insurance Act, 1946). It is proposed to increase the contribution rate for these seamen by an amount similar to the increase of the employer's contribution for other employed persons.

Copies of the preliminary draft of these Regulations, which are entitled The National Insurance (Mariners) Amendment Regulations, 1951, can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. net (4½d. post free).

### Liability for Insurance of Members of National Hospital Service Reserve

On 1st June the Minister of National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, made the National Insurance (Classification) Amendment Regulations, 1951. A preliminary draft of these Regulations had been submitted to the National Insurance Advisory Committee (see the issue of this GAZETTE for April, page 146), who approved the draft subject to a recommendation for the amendment of the specified period of employment. The recommendation was accepted and the appropriate provision incorporated in the Regulations now made. The Report of the Committee has been published as a House of Commons Paper.

The new Regulations, which came into operation on 11th June, amend the National Insurance (Classification) Regulations, 1948, by including, among the employments in respect of which persons are treated as non-employed persons, employment as a member of the National Hospital Service Reserve. The effect of the Regulations is that nurses and nursing auxiliaries engaged in periods of training or taking refresher courses in the National Hospital Service Reserve will not, while so engaged, be liable to pay national insurance contributions as employed persons except when they render services in the Reserve for 24 hours or more in any contribution week. The Regulations do not affect the liability for payment of industrial injuries contributions, which are payable no matter how short the period of employment.

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1950 No. 993) and of the Report (House of Commons Paper No. 200) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price respectively 2d. and 3d. net (3½d. and 4½d. post free).

### Workmen's Compensation (Supplementation) Scheme, 1951

The Workmen's Compensation (Supplementation) Act, 1951,† which received the Royal Assent on 21st March, empowered the Minister of National Insurance, with the consent of the Treasury, to make a scheme which would provide for the payment of allowances supplementing the compensation payable to workers in respect of accidents which happened before 1924.

In exercise of these powers the Minister of National Insurance, with the consent of the Treasury, made, on 27th June, the Workmen's Compensation (Supplementation) Scheme, 1951, which came into force on 11th July. The Scheme, which is purely supplementary, deals solely with people who have rights under the Workmen's Compensation Acts on account of an accident or disease which happened before 1 January, 1924. It gives them allowances out of the Industrial Injuries Fund to bring their compensation up to about the level it would have stood at if the later Workmen's Compensation Acts had applied to them. The rights and obligations of workers and employers under the Workmen's Compensation Acts themselves, in so far as they still continue in force, are not altered in any way.

The Scheme will be administered by the newly-appointed Workmen's Compensation Supplementation Board, at 30 Euston Square, London, N.W.1.

Copies of the Scheme (S.I. 1951 No. 1150) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 6d. net (7½d. post free).

\* As a result an increase in wage rates took effect in February, 1951. † 14 and 15 Geo. 6. Ch. 22. H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net (7½d. post free).

## NATIONAL ASSISTANCE IN 1950

The Report of the National Assistance Board for the year ended 31st December, 1950, has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmd. 8276), price 1s. 9d. net (1s. 10½d. post free).

The Chairman of the Board, in presenting the Report to the Minister of National Insurance, refers to the enlargement of the scope of the Board's work during the year to include the assessment under the Legal Aid and Advice Act, 1950, and the Legal Aid and Solicitors (Scotland) Act, 1950, of the resources of persons seeking aid under the Acts. The Board also undertook, at the request of the Minister of Health and the Secretary of State for Scotland, to investigate the means of patients who asked for payments under the National Health Service Acts to meet the costs of travel to and from hospitals. The main responsibility of the Board, however, continued to be the administration of national assistance. The new Regulations, which came into operation on 12th June, 1950 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1950, page 162), brought increases in the allowances paid to all but a small minority of the 1,225,000 persons then receiving assistance from the Board, and were partly responsible for the increase in the number of allowances to about 1,350,000 at the end of the year, compared with 1,150,000 at the end of 1949. With their wives and young children, the 1,350,000 recipients of these allowances represented about two million persons dependent wholly or partly on assistance. A steep rise in the number of applications for assistance during the latter part of the year is partly attributable to the publicity given to the increased rates.

### Functions and Expenditure

The statutory functions of the Board are, briefly:—the grant of assistance, mainly cash allowances, in accordance with Part II of the National Assistance Act, 1948; the administration of non-contributory old age pensions, payable under the Old Age Pensions Act, 1936; the provision of reception centres for persons without a settled way of living; the provision of accommodation for Poles under the Polish Resettlement Act, 1947; the investigation, under the Legal Aid and Advice Act, 1949, and the Legal Aid and Solicitors (Scotland) Act, 1949, of the resources of certain persons applying for legal aid, and the determination of their maximum contribution to the Legal Aid Fund. The Board also carry out various duties as agents for other Government Departments.

During 1950 the total net expenditure of the Board was about £86,375,000, including £56,430,000 paid as national assistance grants, £25,230,000 for non-contributory old age pensions, £485,000 in respect of the maintenance of Poles and £4,230,000 as administrative expenses.

### National Assistance

During 1950 the Board received about 2,770,000 applications for assistance. Of these applications, 1,550,000 were dealt with by a single payment to meet a temporary need, and 870,000 resulted in the grant of a weekly allowance. No assistance was granted in the remaining cases. About 680,000 allowances terminated during the year. The number of allowances in payment at the end of the year was 1,349,902, compared with 1,157,403 at the end of 1949 and 842,304 shortly after the introduction of national assistance in July, 1948. This was an increase, in less than two and one-half years, of more than 500,000, or 60 per cent. After allowing for dependants, the increase, the Report says, must have been about three-quarters of a million persons. It is pointed out that the increase of over half-a-million in the number of persons receiving allowances has not taken place evenly. The two periods when the greatest increases took place were the second half of 1948 and the second half of 1950, which accounted for about 170,000 and over 120,000, respectively.

Of the 1,349,902 persons receiving allowances on 19th December, 1950, nearly 76,000 were registered at Employment Exchanges and over 1,273,000 were outside the industrial field. Those registered for work at Employment Exchanges included 36,800 who were drawing assistance in supplementation of unemployment benefit. The remainder, many of whom were handicapped in some way, were required to register so that they could take suitable work if and when it became available.

The Report gives the results of a detailed investigation, based on a five per cent. sample, which was made in September, 1950. The inquiry showed that of 1,284,560 persons then receiving assistance, 1,188,400 were outside the industrial field. Of these 794,520, or nearly 62 per cent. of the total number in receipt of assistance, were of pensionable age, and 217,760, or 17 per cent., were sick or incapacitated persons under pensionable age. The remaining 176,120 were mainly women with domestic responsibilities.

More than three-quarters of the allowances paid were in supplementation of non-contributory pensions, retirement pensions or other insurance benefits. The allowances paid to old people included 95,960 in supplementation of non-contributory old age pensions and 640,880 in supplementation of retirement pensions. Of the allowances paid to sick or incapacitated persons, 7,180 were in supplementation of non-contributory pensions and 108,560 in supplementation of sickness and industrial injury benefit. The number of allowances paid in supplementation of widows' benefit was 93,160 and those in supplement of unemployment benefit were 31,020.

The investigation also showed that more than 130,000 of the total number of persons receiving allowances were 80 years of age or over, nearly 40,000 of them being 85 or over; on the other hand, less than one in ten, both of men and women, were under 35 years of age. Women, of whom over half-a-million were widows, out-

numbered the men in every age group. In all, there were 801,680 women and 482,880 men.

The number of blind persons who were in receipt of special allowances was 45,580, of whom 16,040 were in receipt of assistance in supplementation of non-contributory old age pensions and 24,600 in supplementation of retirement pensions. Tuberculous persons who qualified for the special scale totalled 30,060, of whom 23,060 received assistance in supplementation of sickness benefit. There has been a steady increase, by about 100 a week, since 5th July, 1948, in the number of tuberculous persons receiving special assistance.

The 1,550,000 single payments made during the year were in respect of cases of temporary need or cases in which the desirability of making a weekly payment was in doubt. Of 36,690 such payments made during the week ended 25th November, 1950, 14,681 were made to able-bodied persons because of unemployment; 8,119 were made to persons, mainly between 20 and 30 years of age, who had just started or were about to start work, but needed assistance because they were unable to draw wages at the end of the first week; 7,463 were made because of sickness, including 4,873 made pending payment of sickness benefit; and 3,532 were made to separated wives.

The Report gives particulars of the amounts paid to the persons receiving assistance, the rents (for which allowance is made separately in the assistance) paid by those persons, the resources which they own, and the extent to which the assistance granted was increased by the use of the Board's discretionary power to provide for special expenses.

### Non-contributory Old Age Pensions

The number of persons in receipt of old age pensions continued to decline and fell from 440,190 at the end of 1949 to 421,953 at the end of 1950. Just over a quarter of these pensions were supplemented by national assistance allowances, 89,821 under the ordinary scale and 16,033 under the special scale for blind persons.

### Legal Aid

From the beginning of October, 1950, the Board became responsible for the investigation and determination of the resources of applicants for legal aid. During the period ended 19th December, the Board received 17,160 applications under the arrangements applicable to England and Wales, and had assessed 13,462 by the end of the period. The applicants found to be outside the financial limits of the scheme numbered 468; applicants found to be entitled to free legal aid numbered 4,547. In the same period 404 applications were received under the arrangements applicable to Scotland and, of the 179 cases decided, 97 were entitled to free legal aid and 11 were found to be outside the financial limits of the scheme.

### Persons without a Settled Way of Living

The number of persons sleeping in reception centres, which had shown a slight decrease at December, 1949, again showed a reduction by about 100 at December, 1950, in which month a nightly average of 2,239 persons were accommodated in reception centres. The men using the centres were to a large extent quite young and able-bodied men who ought to have been working and keeping themselves. During the year the Board's officers continued their efforts of re-establishment and 9,556 persons in reception centres were placed in employment; 1,539 old or infirm persons were admitted to residential accommodation; 572 sick persons were admitted to hospital; 478 persons were persuaded to return to their families; and 235 young men were sent to re-establishment centres.

During the year the Board made use for the first time of their powers to bring before the Court any person who had to be assisted under the Act because of persistent refusal or neglect to maintain himself. Four men, who were habitual users of reception centres and had, in the past, been given every opportunity to establish themselves in regular employment but had failed to do so, were prosecuted at Birmingham. They were each sentenced to terms of imprisonment. Other cases were being prepared at the end of the year. The Board comment that all these men, and there were many others like them, were young and fit and had abused countless opportunities to establish themselves in regular employment. The effort to help men to settle in employment had not diminished and no one was being prosecuted without being warned and given another chance.

### Polish Resettlement

The number of Poles residing in 26 hostels at the end of 1950 was 14,263, compared with 13,865 at the beginning of the year. The increase was due to the admission during the year of a number of refugee Poles from East Africa and the Lebanon. The cost of maintaining the hostels, exclusive of expenditure incurred by other Government Departments, was about £595,000, of which £370,000 was recovered through charges made for board and lodging to Poles in employment and occupation charges from residents catering for themselves.

At the end of the year nearly four-fifths of the total number of residents was accounted for by employed persons and their wives and dependants. The men were employed mainly in building, engineering, food preparation and railway service and the women in hosiery and textiles, food preparation and other factory work.

Despite the fact that many of those admitted to the hostels from East Africa and the Lebanon were too old or feeble to work, only 700 residents were registered as unemployed at the end of the year. Of these 300, including 180 disabled, were fit for light work only.

The Report surveys the organisation of the Board and is followed by appendices containing statistics, brief reports of welfare cases and other relevant information.

## INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

### 34th Session of International Labour Conference

The 34th Session of the International Labour Conference was held in Geneva from 6th June to 29th June. An article on the work of the Session appears on pages 267 to 269 of this GAZETTE.

### 115th Session of Governing Body

The 115th Session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office was held in Geneva on 1st and 2nd June, and on 21st and 22nd June, 1951. M. Leon Eli Troclet (Government representative, Belgium) was in the Chair. The Session was preceded by meetings of the Committees of the Governing Body. The United Kingdom representatives were Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, K.C.M.G., C.B., Deputy Secretary of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, Mr. Alfred Roberts, C.B.E., Chairman of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, General Secretary of the Amalgamated Association of Card, Blowing and Ring Room Operatives, and Mr. C. Bellingham-Smith of the British Employers' Confederation (representing Sir John Forbes Watson, K.C.M.G., Director of the Confederation).

The Governing Body paid tribute to the memory of Mr. Ernest Bevin and asked the Director General of the International Labour Office to convey to the United Kingdom Government and people the sympathy of the Governing Body on the great loss which they had sustained by his death.

The following paragraphs contain notes on some of the more important subjects dealt with by the Governing Body at this Session.

#### Agenda for the 36th (1953) Session of the International Labour Conference

The Governing Body took a provisional decision concerning the Agenda of the 36th (1953) Session of the International Labour Conference. It was noted that the Agenda would necessarily contain three standing items: the Report of the Director-General; Financial and Budgetary Questions; and Information and Reports on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations. It was also noted that the following items which were on the Agenda of the 35th Session of the Conference might be carried over to the 36th Session for a second discussion: Protection of the Health of Workers in Places of Employment; and Regulation of the Employment of Young Persons in Underground Work in Coal Mines. The Governing Body decided provisionally to add two new items to the Agenda. These are: the Organisation and Working of National Labour Departments; and Holidays with Pay. It was understood that the discussion of the first of these items would not necessarily lead to the adoption of international regulations but that it might lead to the adoption of broad conclusions which would be of assistance to those countries where national labour departments are still in their formative stages. Holidays with Pay was included in the Agenda with a view to the adoption of a general Recommendation. It was also decided that, while a separate item would not be included in the Agenda for the purpose, there would be a review of and an opportunity to discuss the technical assistance activities of the International Labour Organisation. The Governing Body is expected to reach a final decision with regard to the Agenda at its 117th Session which will probably take place in the autumn of this year.

#### Meeting of Experts on Systems of Payment by Results

The Governing Body had before it the report of a meeting of experts on systems of payment by results which was held in Geneva from 10th to 18th April, 1951. The conclusions adopted by the meeting dealt with: the advantages and disadvantages of systems of payment by results; scope for the application of such systems; types of systems suited to different circumstances; and principles which should be applied both in the introduction and in the operation of systems of payments by results. As suggested by the meeting of experts, the Governing Body authorised the Director-General to communicate the conclusions of the experts: (a) to Governments with the request that they draw the attention of employers' and workers' organisations and other interested bodies to these conclusions; (b) to the Industrial Committees of the International Labour Office; (c) to the International Committee of Scientific Management with the suggestion that this Committee bring them to the notice of its constituent organisations.

The Governing Body also agreed that the Director-General should transmit to Governments a suggestion of the experts that Governments should be requested to collect from time to time statistics on the respective use of systems of payment by results and payment by time. The Governing Body also took note of certain suggestions made by the experts for action by the International Labour Office on some of which the Director-General will take action or will make further proposals to the Governing Body.

#### 16th Session of the Joint Maritime Commission

The Governing Body considered the report of the 16th Session of the Joint Maritime Commission which met in Geneva from 21st to 24th May, 1951. The Commission had considered the question whether a special maritime conference should be held to discuss the conditions of employment of Asian seafarers, and had adopted a resolution calling for the collection of further information on the subject. The resolution proposed that this

further information should be considered by a meeting of the Joint Maritime Commission early in 1952, at which a final decision would be taken on the question whether to recommend the Governing Body to convene the proposed Conference. Subject to consideration of the financial implications at its next Session, the Governing Body approved the proposal to call a meeting of the Joint Maritime Commission early in 1952. On the recommendation of the Commission, the Governing Body also agreed to refer to a sub-committee of the Commission for further study the possible convocation of a Conference concerning conditions in the short-sea trades of West and North-West Europe. Another resolution adopted by the Commission dealt with the problem of refugee seafarers. The Governing Body approved this resolution, which the Director-General will bring to the notice of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Governments of Member States and the International Transport Workers' Federation with a view to appropriate action.

#### Financial Matters

The Governing Body considered what recommendation it should make to the 34th Session of the International Labour Conference with regard to the allocation of the expenditure of the Organisation in 1952 between the States Members. It was decided that the Director-General should prepare for submission to the Conference a scale which would be based on that in operation for 1951 but which would take into account certain principles in connection with the amount of relief to be allowed to existing members in the light of contributions assessed on new members.

#### Staff Matters

In connection with the application to the staff of the International Labour Office of the United Nations the salary and leave scheme adopted by the General Assembly in December, 1950, the Governing Body adopted new salary scales for the higher staff. These concerned Assistant Directors-General, Principal Chiefs of Division and Chiefs of Division. The Governing Body also decided to upgrade a number of posts.

#### Relations with the Council of Europe

The Governing Body had before it a draft relationship agreement with the Council of Europe. This was based on certain principles which the Governing Body had formulated at its 113th Session for the guidance of the Director-General in seeking to establish satisfactory relationships with the Council of Europe. The draft agreement includes provisions for the following: mutual consultation; proposal of items for the Agenda of the Governing Body by the Committee of Ministers of the Council and proposals of items for the Agenda of the Committee of Ministers by the Governing Body; arrangements for regional tripartite meetings and regional technical meetings; technical assistance; co-ordination of effort in the assembling and publication of statistical and legislative information; and exchange of information and documents. The Governing Body approved the draft agreement.

#### Maintenance or Restoration of International Peace and Security

The Governing Body had before it the resolution on "Uniting for Peace" which was adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations at its 5th Session. This provides that the General Assembly may make recommendations to members of the United Nations for collective measures for the maintenance of international peace and security if the Security Council fails to act. At its 12th Session, the Economic and Social Council had requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to consult with the specialised agencies as to the specific arrangements which the latter might make in order to provide for the furnishing of information and assistance to the United Nations in the maintenance or restoration of international peace and security. The Governing Body decided to recommend the 34th Session of the International Labour Conference (6th to 29th June, 1951) to adopt a resolution declaring the intention of the International Labour Organisation to co-operate with the General Assembly and the Security Council in the maintenance or restoration of international peace and security and for this purpose to furnish all appropriate information and assistance to those organs of the United Nations.

#### Human Rights

The Governing Body considered the draft Covenant of Human Rights as revised by the Human Rights Commission at its 7th Session. After a full discussion, the Governing Body decided that certain considerations should be brought to the notice of the Economic and Social Council when the draft Covenant comes before the Council at its next Session. Apart from some detailed observations on the Articles of the draft Covenant which deal with the rights themselves, the principal observations made by the Governing Body deal with the provisions relating to implementation. In particular, the Governing Body considered that: (a) the provisions in Part IV of the draft Covenant concerning the setting up of a Human Rights Committee should not apply to the economic, social and cultural rights dealt with in Part III of the Covenant; and, (b) with regard to the submission of reports on the application of the Covenant, reports made by members of Specialised Agencies on matters falling within the competence of the Specialised Agencies should be made to the Agencies concerned.

#### Full Employment

The Governing Body considered what instructions should be given to the International Labour Office representative at the

Economic and Social Council when the Council considers the question of full employment at its next session. The Governing Body decided that the International Labour Office representative should draw attention to a number of points, which included the following: (a) the desirability of financing rearmament expenditure in a manner which is at the same time equitable as between different sections of the community and conducive to the maximum productivity of resources; (b) the discussion at the 34th Session of the International Labour Conference (6th to 29th June, 1951) on the problems of wages policy in conditions of full employment together with the Director-General's Report to the conference; (c) certain Recommendations of the International Labour Conference which have special relevance to problems of labour shortages and frictional unemployment; (d) action taken by the International Labour Office to promote international comparability of employment and unemployment data. (See the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1951, page 57.)

#### Other Matters

Other matters discussed by the Governing Body included: the report of the 3rd Inter-American Conference on Social Security; two reports of a Committee on the working of the Governing Body and its Committees; proposals for simplifying and expediting the production of conference documents; and the reports of a number of Governing Body Committees.

### Fourth Session of Coal Mines Industrial Committee

The fourth session of the Coal Mines Committee was held in Geneva from 7th to 19th May. The meetings were attended by representatives from the United Kingdom, Belgium, Canada, France, India, the Netherlands, Turkey, the United States of America, and the Union of South Africa. Tripartite delegations of observers were also present from Japan, the German Federal Republic and the Saar. Mr. V. K. R. Menon (India), one of the representatives of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, was chairman. The agenda comprised:—

1. General Report, dealing particularly with: (a) Action taken by various countries in the light of the conclusions of the previous session; (b) Steps taken by the Office to follow up the studies and enquiries proposed by the Committee; and (c) Recent events and developments in the coal industry.

2. Hours of work in and age of admission to coal mines.

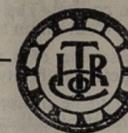
3. Productivity in Coal Mines.

The Committee appointed a Steering and Resolutions Committee which examined and adopted three resolutions. The first requested the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to instruct the Director-General to consult the Governments and international bodies concerned on the question of convening a tripartite meeting of coal-producing countries, and to study the difficulties to be overcome before such a meeting could function effectively. The second invited the Governing Body to examine what has been done, in the countries concerned, to provide adequate pensions for retired mineworkers, and to submit its conclusions to the next session of the Coal Mines Committee. The third invited the Governing Body to expedite the consultation of the Governments concerned on the question of the co-ordination of social security provisions for European miners.

Sub-committees were set up for the separate discussion of items 2 and 3 of the agenda. One resolution of the Hours of Work Sub-Committee invited the Governing Body to place the question on the agenda of a future session of the International Labour Conference, and suggested that the aim of the Conference should be the preparation of a Recommendation for the guidance of Governments in settling the daily hours of work in coal mines on the basis of a normal 40-hour week with provision for overtime work with premium payments. On the question of age of admission, a resolution was carried by the same sub-committee in favour of a minimum age of 16 years, together with a rider to the effect that young persons of 16 to 18 should not be employed underground in coal mines except for training purposes, (a) under adequate supervision or (b) under conditions determined by the competent authority prescribing the place of work and occupations permitted, and the measures of systematic medical supervision to be applied.

The Sub-Committee on Productivity resolved that employees should be given a just share of the benefits of increased productivity, and that measures for increased productivity should be accompanied by measures for increasing the safety and improving the health conditions of miners, with particular reference to safeguards against the dangers of dust. To these ends the resolution further invited the Governing Body to instruct the International Labour Office to carry out studies concerning joint consultation, productivity conditions and statistics, and technical training, in the coal industries of the countries concerned, and to investigate the possibility of organising international missions among these countries.

All of the six resolutions passed by the Steering Committee and the two Sub-Committees were adopted with minor amendments in plenary session, and will be submitted for consideration by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office.



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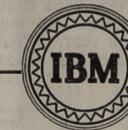
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## Proposed Government Action on Certain Conventions and Recommendations

In two recently issued White Papers\* the Government have announced their proposed action on certain Conventions and a Recommendation which were adopted by the International Labour Conference at its 32nd Session held in June and July, 1949, and their proposed acceptance of a Recommendation adopted by the Conference at its 33rd Session held in June and July, 1950 (see the issues of this GAZETTE for July, 1949, and July, 1950, pages 227 to 229 and 223 to 225, respectively).

#### Protection of Wages

The purpose of Convention No. 95 is to ensure that workers receive the full benefit of their wages and are protected from certain abuses. The Government propose to ratify the Convention, but after ratification the appropriate organisations of employers and workers will have to be consulted with a view to excluding non-manual and domestic workers from certain provisions of the Convention which cannot be applied to them on the basis of the existing law in this country. The exclusion of such workers, from any or all of the provisions of the Convention, is permitted by the Convention subject to consultation with the organisations of employers and workers directly concerned.

Recommendation No. 85 contains proposals of a more detailed nature and, subject to reservations on certain points, the Government propose to accept the Recommendation.

#### Fee-Charging Employment Agencies

The object of Convention No. 96 is to prevent abuses which may arise from the engagement of workers through Fee-Charging Employment Agencies. Ratifying States may apply the Convention either by abolishing such agencies or by supervising and controlling them. The Government have come to the conclusion that it would be in the public interest to provide some measure of supervision and control over Fee-Charging Employment Agencies and propose to ratify the Convention on that basis and to introduce the

\* (i) International Labour Conference. Proposed Action by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on two Conventions (Nos. 95 and 96) and a Recommendation (No. 85) adopted at the 32nd Session, 1949. Cmd. 8286. (ii) International Labour Conference. Proposed Action by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the Recommendation (No. 88) concerning Vocational Training of Adults including Disabled Persons. Cmd. 8287. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. each net (4½d. post free).

necessary legislation in due course. The measures of supervision and control laid down in the Convention are as follows:—

1. Agencies to be in possession of a yearly licence renewable at the discretion of the competent authority.
2. Fees and expenses not to be in excess of a scale submitted to and approved by the competent authority or fixed by the competent authority.
3. The placing or recruiting of workers abroad to be carried on only if the competent authority permits.

#### Vocational Training of Adults including Disabled Persons

The Government propose to accept Recommendation No. 88 concerning the vocational training of adults including disabled persons. The Recommendation sets out the principles which should govern the provision of vocational training for adults and lays down detailed provisions for the application of those principles. Special sections deal with the training of disabled persons and international co-operation in the training of adults.

## LABOUR OVERSEAS

### Earnings in Norway in 1949

A report on the earnings of workers in Norway in 1949 has recently been published by the Norwegian Central Statistical Bureau. The report is based upon information supplied quarterly by undertakings, numbering nearly 2,900 at the end of 1949, which are members of the Norwegian Employers' Federation and the Paper Industry Employers' Federation. The earnings taken into account comprise time wages, piecework earnings and extra payments for overtime.

The Table below shows the average hourly earnings, in Norwegian kroner, of men and women employed in the principal groups of industries in Norway in 1949, with comparative figures for the previous year. The figures represent the means of the averages for the four quarters of each year. (Provisional figures for 1948 were published in the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1950, page 18.)

Industry Group	Average Hourly Earnings			
	1949		1948	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
	Kr.	Kr.	Kr.	Kr.
Mining and Smelting of Metals ..	3.16	1.75	3.01	1.70
Earth and Stone ..	3.16	1.87	2.96	—
Chemical and Electro-chemical Processes ..	3.49	2.01	3.20	1.88
Oils and Fats ..	2.79	1.93	2.81	1.91
Engineering and Other Metal Working ..	3.14	2.25	3.02	2.10
Textiles ..	2.79	1.91	2.68	1.83
Leather and Rubber ..	3.27	2.04	3.23	2.03
Clothing ..	3.13	2.00	3.01	1.87
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	2.83	1.93	2.70	1.87
Woodworking ..	2.90	1.97	2.74	1.86
Paper and Paper Pulp ..	2.94	2.04	2.77	1.96
Paper Ware ..	3.12	1.96	—	—
Miscellaneous ..	3.09	2.09	2.95	1.87
All Above Groups ..	3.09	1.98	2.94	1.89

Average hourly earnings increased during 1949 by about 5 per cent. for both men and women in all industry groups. In 1948 an addition of up to 10 øre an hour had been granted to workers whose average hourly earnings did not exceed 2.60 kroner for men and 1.70 kroner for women in Oslo and 2.50 and 1.60 kroner elsewhere. The collective agreements which were renewed in 1949 embodied this provision with amendments, the limiting figure of hourly earnings being raised to 2.75 kroner for men and 1.80 kroner for women in Oslo and 2.65 and 1.70 kroner elsewhere. An addition of 5 øre an hour was granted also to more highly paid workers whose average hourly earnings did not exceed 2.90 kroner for men and 1.95 kroner for women in Oslo and 2.80 and 1.85 kroner elsewhere.

The report also contains statistics of earnings in some of the craft occupations (printing and bookbinding, building, baking and confectionery, and the meat trade). In 1949 the average hourly earnings of skilled workers in these occupations were 3.60 kroner for men and 2.11 kroner for women, compared with 3.39 and 1.98 kroner in 1948. For assistants the corresponding averages were 3.33 and 1.74 kroner in 1949 and 2.97 and 1.57 kroner in 1948.

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## Earnings in Ferrous Foundries in the United States, 1950

The results of an enquiry into the earnings, in the summer of 1950, of men employed in selected occupations in ferrous foundries in the United States were published in the issue of the *Monthly Labor Review* for December, 1950. The enquiry, which was carried out by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor, extended to foundries in 22 cities producing grey-iron, malleable-iron and steel castings and employing 21 or more workers each. Approximately 67,000 workers were employed in undertakings of this size in the areas studied.

Average hourly straight time earnings (*i.e.*, earnings during normal working hours, exclusive of extra payments for overtime and night work) in the summer of 1950 in the selected occupations for six of the cities covered by the survey are given below.

Occupation	Birmingham	Chicago	Detroit	Milwaukee	Philadelphia	Pittsburgh
Chippers and grinders ..	—	1.51	1.74	1.66	1.47	1.52
Coremakers, hand ..	1.15	1.76	1.95	1.82	1.92	1.73
Moulders, floor ..	1.15	1.76	1.92	1.83	1.70	1.69
hand, bench ..	1.15	1.74	1.90	1.66	1.68	1.61
machine ..	1.21	1.73	1.95	1.91	1.78	1.66
Patternmakers, wood ..	—	2.10	—	1.75	1.92	1.78
Shake-out men ..	1.04	1.37	1.62	1.36	1.29	1.35
Truckers, hand ..	0.98	1.25	1.38	1.17	1.19	—

Most of the occupations showed increases in earnings, ranging from one to five per cent., compared with those reported in a similar study in June, 1949 (*see* the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1949, page 417).

Two-shift working was reported in nearly all the 22 areas studied, and three-shift working in 14 areas. Additional payments were received by the great majority of late-shift workers in virtually all areas. The most typical premium payment for night work was 5 cents an hour. Both second and third shift workers were paid differential rates as high as 10 per cent. above day work rates.

A scheduled working week of 40 hours was most prevalent in the industry, but in some cases weeks of from 43 to 48 hours were reported. Payment for six, or in some cases seven, public holidays a year was reported in most of the areas. An annual holiday with pay, usually of one week after one year's service and two weeks after five years' service, was common in all the areas surveyed.

## Fatal Industrial Accidents in Canada in 1950

Preliminary statistics of fatal industrial accidents in Canada reported during 1950 are contained in an article published by the Canadian Department of Labour in the April issue of *The Labour Gazette*. The accidents recorded are those which occurred to gainfully employed persons during the course of, or arising out of, their employment. The statistics, which also include deaths from industrial diseases, are based on data obtained from the provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards, the Board of Transport Commissioners, and certain other official sources, supplemented by press reports. In the case of industries not covered by workmen's compensation legislation, *e.g.*, agriculture, fishing and trapping and certain service groups, for which press reports only were available, the information may be less complete than for the remainder.

During 1950 the total number of industrial fatalities and deaths from industrial diseases recorded was 1,240, compared with 1,385 (revised figure) in the previous year. Fourteen accidents in 1950 caused the death of three or more persons in each case. The total number of both fatal and non-fatal accidents reported by the provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards rose from 412,378 (revised figure) in 1949 to 414,075 in 1950.

Accidents falling within the category "moving trains, vehicles, etc.", accounted for 359 of the total number of deaths in 1950; of these, 194 occurred in connection with automobiles and other power vehicles and implements. Falls of persons accounted for 184 fatalities and falls of objects for 160, of which more than one-third occurred in the logging industry. Dangerous substances caused 162 deaths, including 51 cases of electrocution. Industrial diseases, strain, etc., accounted for 141 deaths.

Among the Provinces, the largest number of fatal accidents occurred in Ontario, where 434 fatalities were recorded, a decrease of 81 compared with the number in 1949. In Quebec and British Columbia the numbers of deaths reported in 1950 were 247 and 235 respectively. In all industry groups other than logging, fishing and trapping, construction, electricity, gas and water production and supply, and wholesale and retail trade, fewer fatal accidents were recorded in 1950 than in 1949. The largest decreases occurred in transportation, storage and communications, agriculture, and mining and quarrying. The number of deaths recorded in 1950 in the manufacturing industries group was 243, which represented 19.6 per cent. of the total, compared with 18.0 per cent. in 1949.

## EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

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## Employment in Great Britain in May

### GENERAL SUMMARY

It is estimated that the total working population\* increased during May by 20,000 (all women). An increase is not usual in this month when there are few school leavers entering the employment field.

The size of the Forces rose during May by 4,000 to a total of 822,000. Z reservists recalled for 15 days training are not included in this figure. The number of ex-Service men and women on release leave at the end of the month was about 6,000.

The number of unemployed persons registered for employment at 18th June, 1951, was 190,800, compared with 215,700 at 21st May. The June figure represented about 0.9 per cent. of the estimated total number of employees, compared with 1.0 per cent. in May. The corresponding percentage in June, 1950, was 1.4.

The total number in civil employment (industry, commerce and services of all kinds) rose during May by 46,000 (13,000 men and 33,000 women).

There was an increase of 25,000 during the month in the number employed in the basic industries, including an estimated seasonal rise of 20,000 in agriculture. The number of wage earners on colliery books fell by 700 during the month.

During May the number employed in the manufacturing industries decreased by 5,000, the main change being a decline of this amount in the metals, engineering and vehicles group.

There was an estimated increase of 5,000 in the number employed in building and contracting.

There was practically no change in the level of employment in the distributive trades, but there was an increase of 22,000 in the professional, financial and miscellaneous services group, the largest element being an increase of 18,000 in catering, hotels, etc.

### GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

The broad changes in the man-power position between mid-1948 and the end of May, 1951, are shown in the following Table:—

	Mid-1948	End-1950	End-April, 1951	End-May, 1951	Change during May, 1951
Total Working Population*	15,810	15,891	15,939†	15,937	-2
Men ..	7,094	7,289	7,328	7,350	+22
Women ..	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	22,904	23,180	23,267	23,287	+20
H.M. Forces and Women's Services					
Men ..	807	730	796	799	+3
Women ..	39	22	22	23	+1
Total ..	846	752	818	822	+4
Men and Women on Release Leave who have not yet taken up employment ..	92	—	8	6	-2
Registered Unemployed ..	282	328‡	231‡	203‡	-28
Persons in Civil Employment					
Men ..	14,698	14,934	14,984†	14,997	+13
Women ..	6,986	7,166	7,226	7,259	+33
Total in Civil Employment ..	21,684	22,100	22,210	22,256	+46

\* The total working population represents the total number of persons aged 15 and over who work for pay or gain or register themselves as available for such work. The figure includes the Forces, men and women on release leave not yet in employment, the registered unemployed, and all persons—employers and persons working on their own account as well as employees—in civil employment (including private indoor domestic servants and gainfully occupied persons over pensionable age). Part-time workers are counted as full units.

† Revised figures.  
‡ End of month estimate.

### ANALYSIS OF CIVIL EMPLOYMENT

An analysis of the total numbers in civil employment by broad industrial groups is given in the Table below. The industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification.

Industry or Service	Mid-1948	End-1950	End-April, 1951	End-May, 1951	Change during May, 1951
<b>Basic Industries</b>					
Coal Mining					
Total Man-power ..	795	762	776	775	-1
(Wage-earners on Colliery Books) ..	(725)	(689)	(703)	(702)	(-1)
Other Mining and Quarrying ..	80	80	80	80	—
Gas, Electricity and Water ..	312	361	363	363	—
Transport and Communication ..	1,808	1,776	1,773	1,778	+5
Agriculture and Fishing ..	1,235	1,129	1,136	1,157	+21
<b>Total, Basic Industries ..</b>	<b>4,230</b>	<b>4,108</b>	<b>4,128</b>	<b>4,153</b>	<b>+25</b>
<b>Manufacturing Industries</b>					
Chemicals and Allied Trades	444	484	491	492	+1
Metals, Engineering and Vehicles ..	3,935	4,086	4,119	4,114	-5
Textiles ..	936	1,033	1,039	1,037*	-2
Clothing ..	662	714	726	725	-1
Food, Drink, and Tobacco ..	723	803	803	805	+2
Other Manufactures ..	1,399	1,500	1,514	1,514	—
<b>Total, Manufacturing Industries ..</b>	<b>8,099</b>	<b>8,620</b>	<b>8,692</b>	<b>8,687</b>	<b>-5</b>
<b>Building and Contracting</b>	<b>1,463</b>	<b>1,409</b>	<b>1,430†</b>	<b>1,435</b>	<b>+5</b>
<b>Distributive Trades</b>	<b>2,523</b>	<b>2,654</b>	<b>2,642</b>	<b>2,641</b>	<b>-1</b>
<b>Professional, Financial and Miscellaneous Services</b>	<b>3,938</b>	<b>3,915</b>	<b>3,919</b>	<b>3,941</b>	<b>+22</b>
<b>Public Administration—</b>					
National Government Service ..	696	631	634	634	—
Local Government Service ..	735	763	765	765	—
<b>Total in Civil Employment ..</b>	<b>21,684</b>	<b>22,100</b>	<b>22,210</b>	<b>22,256</b>	<b>+46</b>

### NUMBERS EMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The Table on the next page shows, for those industries for which comparable figures are available, the numbers employed at mid-1948, end-1950, and April and May, 1951. The figures relate to employees only; they exclude employers and persons working on their own account, and they are thus different in scope from those given in the preceding paragraphs. Satisfactory estimates of the changes in the numbers within the latter classes cannot be made at monthly intervals for the individual industries.

The figures are based primarily on the estimates of the total numbers of employees and their industrial distribution at the middle of each year which have been computed on the basis of the counts of insurance cards. In the case of all industries other than coal mining, building and civil engineering and gas and electricity, use has also been made of the monthly returns rendered by employers under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947. Certain industries and services which are not covered by employers' returns (or are only partially covered), or for which figures are not available in the same form as for those shown below, are omitted from the Table. Persons registered as unemployed and ex-Service men and women on release leave are not included.

\* Cotton—335,000. Wool—216,000. Other textiles—486,000.  
† Revised figures.

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NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

(Thousands)

Industry	Males				Females				Total			
	Mid-1948	End-1950	April, 1951	May, 1951	Mid-1948	End-1950	April, 1951	May, 1951	Mid-1948	End-1950	April, 1951	May, 1951
Mining, etc.	782.8	748.8	763.2	762.5	11.5	12.9	12.9	12.9	794.3	761.7	776.1	775.4
Coal Mining	782.8	748.8	763.2	762.5	11.5	12.9	12.9	12.9	794.3	761.7	776.1	775.4
Non-Metaliferous Mining Products	229.1	241.1	241.7	241.6	77.9	83.3	85.4	85.9	307.0	324.4	327.1	327.5
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	69.3	72.0	71.6	71.4	7.4	7.6	7.7	7.8	76.7	79.6	79.3	79.2
China and Earthenware	34.2	37.2	37.0	36.9	42.1	45.2	46.4	46.5	76.3	82.4	83.4	83.4
Glass (other than containers)	29.6	31.0	31.4	31.4	11.7	12.3	12.4	12.5	41.3	43.3	43.8	43.9
Glass Containers	19.9	21.7	22.0	22.0	5.6	6.0	6.3	6.4	25.5	27.7	28.3	28.4
Cement	12.9	12.5	12.6	12.6	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	14.3	13.5	13.6	13.6
Other Non-Metallif. Mining Manufactures	63.2	66.7	67.1	67.3	9.7	11.2	11.6	11.7	72.9	77.9	78.7	79.0
Chemicals and Allied Trades	311.2	340.6	344.2	345.0	128.3	138.4	142.5	142.4	439.5	479.0	486.7	487.4
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	17.3	17.4	17.4	17.4
Chemicals and Dyes	150.6	162.1	164.7	165.7	52.1	51.2	53.0	53.2	202.7	213.3	217.7	218.9
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Perfumery, etc.	14.0	16.9	17.1	17.1	20.4	24.4	25.1	25.0	34.4	41.3	42.2	42.1
Explosives and Fireworks	24.2	25.3	26.1	26.2	12.2	13.0	13.7	13.8	36.4	38.3	39.8	40.0
Paint and Varnish	25.8	28.3	28.2	28.2	11.1	11.3	11.5	11.5	36.9	39.6	39.7	39.7
Soap, Candles, Polishes, Ink, Matches, etc.	29.8	32.1	31.9	31.9	19.7	24.0	24.8	24.6	49.5	56.1	56.7	56.5
Mineral Oil Refining	27.3	32.6	33.3	33.2	6.0	6.5	6.6	6.6	33.3	39.1	39.9	39.8
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	22.7	26.5	26.1	25.9	6.3	7.4	7.2	7.1	29.0	33.9	33.3	33.0
Metal Manufacture	458.7	474.2	472.7	471.8	61.1	62.6	63.9	64.2	519.8	536.8	536.6	536.0
Blast Furnaces	19.3	20.2	19.8	19.8	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	20.0	20.7	20.3	20.3
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc.	192.3	195.8	195.1	194.7	18.5	19.0	19.6	19.7	210.8	214.8	214.7	214.4
Iron Foundries	96.5	101.0	101.6	101.6	16.3	15.8	16.1	16.2	112.8	116.8	117.7	117.8
Tinplate Manufacture	15.0	15.5	15.0	14.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	17.7	18.2	17.7	17.5
Steel Sheet Manufacture	18.0	19.0	18.8	18.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	19.1	20.1	19.9	19.9
Iron and Steel Tubes	33.0	37.1	37.1	37.0	6.2	7.1	7.2	7.2	39.2	44.2	44.3	44.2
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	84.6	85.6	85.3	85.1	15.6	16.4	16.7	16.8	100.2	102.0	102.0	101.9
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	1,430.7	1,475.4	1,486.3	1,483.4	382.2	393.7	404.3	405.1	1,812.9	1,869.1	1,890.6	1,888.5
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	217.0	194.4	197.3	195.3	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.0	222.9	202.3	205.2	203.3
Marine Engineering	74.4	70.5	70.4	70.2	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	78.0	74.1	74.1	73.9
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors)	35.3	35.8	36.4	36.5	5.1	4.9	5.1	5.2	40.4	40.7	41.5	41.7
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	19.5	23.3	23.5	23.6	1.7	2.1	2.1	2.1	21.2	25.4	25.6	25.7
Machine Tools	63.0	65.5	66.7	66.7	13.7	13.4	13.7	13.7	76.7	78.9	80.4	80.4
Stationary Engines	20.2	23.0	23.6	23.6	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.4	23.4	26.4	27.0	27.0
Textile Machinery and Accessories	57.5	60.2	58.7	58.7	9.8	10.6	10.5	10.4	67.3	70.8	69.2	69.1
Ordnance and Small Arms	33.2	33.6	35.6	35.7	8.0	7.5	7.8	7.9	41.2	41.1	43.4	43.6
Constructional Engineering	64.7	72.3	70.7	70.0	6.4	5.8	5.8	5.8	71.1	78.1	76.5	75.8
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	526.0	550.1	553.4	553.0	118.5	120.0	123.3	123.7	644.5	670.1	676.7	676.7
Electrical Machinery	122.5	128.5	129.4	129.3	49.0	44.6	46.0	46.1	171.5	173.1	175.4	175.4
Electrical Wires and Cables	38.2	40.4	40.3	40.2	24.1	23.2	23.4	23.3	62.3	63.6	63.7	63.5
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	27.8	29.1	29.5	29.5	20.3	19.0	19.3	19.4	48.1	48.8	48.9	48.9
Wireless Apparatus and Gramophones	36.0	47.0	48.1	48.1	31.0	45.8	46.5	46.5	67.0	92.9	94.5	94.8
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	16.7	17.5	18.1	18.2	19.9	20.9	22.9	22.9	36.6	38.4	41.0	41.1
Batteries and Accumulators	10.7	11.0	11.2	11.2	8.6	9.1	9.0	8.8	19.3	20.1	20.2	20.0
Other Electrical Goods	68.0	73.1	73.4	73.4	51.4	51.9	54.0	54.2	119.4	125.0	127.4	127.6
Vehicles	768.0	822.9	829.9	828.7	120.2	131.1	135.2	135.4	888.2	954.0	965.1	964.1
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles	242.8	264.1	262.7	261.8	41.7	43.6	44.2	44.0	284.5	307.7	306.9	305.8
Motor Repairs and Garages	188.4	196.7	199.8	200.0	23.0	25.4	26.1	26.2	211.4	222.1	225.9	226.2
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft	120.5	127.2	133.9	134.1	21.0	22.4	24.0	24.2	141.5	149.6	157.9	158.3
Railway Locomotive Shops	52.1	73.2	74.1	74.3	22.0	28.8	30.0	30.0	74.1	102.0	104.1	104.3
Other Locomotive Manufacture	63.8	58.3	57.6	57.4	2.9	2.5	2.5	2.5	66.7	60.8	60.1	59.9
Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams	20.8	20.3	20.4	20.3	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	22.9	22.4	22.5	22.4
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	72.9	77.1	75.4	74.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	76.6	80.8	79.0	78.3
Tools and Cutlery	6.7	6.0	6.0	6.1	3.8	2.6	2.7	2.8	10.5	8.6	8.7	8.9
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	319.0	315.9	314.1	313.0	183.7	186.8	189.6	189.5	502.7	502.7	503.7	502.5
Tools and Cutlery	32.6	31.3	31.5	31.5	20.6	22.1	22.8	22.9	53.2	53.4	54.3	54.4
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	21.5	20.7	20.7	20.7	19.2	17.5	17.7	17.7	40.7	38.2	38.4	38.4
Iron and Steel Forgings	30.3	30.7	30.8	30.7	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.2	35.5	36.0	36.0	35.9
Wire and Wire Manufactures	27.1	28.2	27.8	27.5	10.2	9.4	9.7	9.6	37.3	37.6	37.5	37.1
Hollow-ware	24.9	26.6	26.2	25.9	28.6	30.7	30.2	30.1	53.5	53.3	56.4	56.0
Brass Manufactures	27.5	25.5	25.3	25.2	16.4	15.1	15.2	15.2	43.9	40.6	40.5	40.4
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	155.1	152.9	151.8	151.5	83.5	86.7	88.8	88.8	238.6	239.6	240.6	240.3
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	81.6	88.3	88.2	88.0	45.0	50.5	50.8	50.8	126.6	138.8	139.0	138.8
Scientific, Surgical, Photographic Instruments	50.7	56.8	56.6	56.5	25.3	28.9	29.3	29.3	76.0	85.7	85.9	85.8
Watches and Clocks	6.9	8.5	8.6	8.6	6.0	7.5	7.4	7.4	12.9	16.0	16.0	16.0
Jewellery, Plate, Refining of Precious Metals	17.6	16.6	16.6	16.6	12.0	12.3	12.3	12.3	29.6	28.9	28.9	28.9
Musical Instruments	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.3	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.1
Textiles	383.5	433.2	433.3	432.5	544.2	592.3	598.1	596.3	927.7	1,025.5	1,031.4	1,028.8
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	60.2	65.7	66.4	66.1	112.2	120.2	122.2	121.8	172.4	185.9	188.6	187.9
Cotton Weaving, etc.	42.5	48.2	48.7	48.6	88.4	96.2	97.9	97.8	130.9	144.4	146.6	146.4
Woolen and Worsted	91.8	97.3	95.4	94.9	114.4	119.9	117.8	117.8	206.2	217.2	213.8	212.6
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production	28.2	33.9	33.0	33.0	14.7	14.6	13.7	13.6	42.9	48.5	46.7	46.6
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	16.8	21.1	21.5	21.5	24.0	30.1	30.7	30.6	40.8	51.2	52.2	52.1
Linen and Soft Hemp	5.3	5.9	6.0	6.0	8.1	8.8	9.1	9.1	13.4	14.7	15.1	15.1
Jute	7.9	7.2	7.4	7.4	12.4	10.5	10.7	10.8	20.3	17.7	18.1	18.2
Rope, Twine and Net	7.0	5.7	5.8	5.8	10.6	9.5	9.7	9.6	17.6	15.2	15.5	15.4
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	27.2	34.1	34.7	34.8	75.3	90.3	91.7	91.3	102.5	124.4	126.4	126.1
Lace	4.9	5.6	5.7	5.7	7.1	8.2	8.2	8.2	12.0	13.8	13.9	13.9
Carpets	10.8	14.1	14.3	14.3	12.7	14.8	15.1	15.0	23.5	28.9	29.4	29.3
Narrow Fabrics	6.3	7.1	7.0	7.0	15.2	15.5	15.7	15.8	21.5	22.6	22.7	22.8
Made-up Textiles	6.3	7.5	7.7	7.7	14.4	15.0	15.4	15.4	20.7	22.5	23.1	23.1
Textile Finishing, etc.	54.3	63.3	62.9	62.8	25.6	28.1	28.4	28.3	79.9	91.4	91.3	91.1
Other Textile Industries	14.0	16.5	16.8	16.9	9.1	10.6	11.2	11.3	23.1	27.1	28.0	28.2
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	49.0	47.6	47.1	46.9	28.9	29.9	30.6	30.6	77.9	77.5	77.7	77.5
Leather (Tanning, Dressing), Fellmongery	32.7	31.9	31.4	31.2	9.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	42.2	40.4	39.9	39.7
Leather Goods	11.5	11.0	11.0	11.0	14.5	16.3	16.6	16.6	26.0	27.3	27.6	27.6
Fur	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.5	5.5				

# Unemployment at 18th June, 1951

## SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 21st May and 18th June, 1951, were as follows:—

	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
21st May .. ..	137,995	3,969	69,961	3,757	215,682
18th June .. ..	122,070	3,393	62,201	3,112	190,776

These figures include all unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges, with the exception of registered severely disabled persons who are unlikely to obtain work other than under special conditions.

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as unemployed at 18th June represented 0.9 per cent. of the total number of employees. The corresponding percentage at 21st May was 1.0.

The analysis of the figures for 18th June is as follows:—

	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)					Temporarily Stopped	Total
	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total	Temporarily Stopped		
Men 18 and over	29,511	25,434	62,486	117,431	4,639	122,070	
Boys under 18	1,949	958	392	3,299	94	3,393	
Women 18 and over	20,063	17,135	22,493	59,691	2,510	62,201	
Girls under 18	1,633	816	447	2,896	216	3,112	
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>53,156</b>	<b>44,343</b>	<b>85,818</b>	<b>183,317</b>	<b>7,459</b>	<b>190,776</b>	

The total of 190,776 includes 33,974 married women.

The changes between 21st May and 18th June, 1951, in each administrative Region were as follows:—

Region		Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)					Temporarily Stopped	Total
		Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total	Temporarily Stopped		
London & South-Eastern	21st May	14,465	9,465	11,512	35,442	813	36,255	
	18th June	12,388	7,713	9,180	29,281	1,518	30,799	
	Inc. or Dec.	-2,077	-1,752	-2,332	-6,161	+705	-5,456	
Eastern	21st May	2,649	2,409	3,698	8,756	186	8,942	
	18th June	2,065	1,631	2,555	6,251	117	6,368	
	Inc. or Dec.	-584	-778	-1,143	-2,505	-69	-2,574	
Southern	21st May	3,142	2,482	3,847	9,471	25	9,496	
	18th June	2,298	1,995	3,186	7,479	49	7,528	
	Inc. or Dec.	-844	-487	-661	-1,992	+24	-1,968	
South-Western	21st May	2,942	2,649	5,203	10,794	81	10,875	
	18th June	2,683	2,254	4,166	9,103	139	9,242	
	Inc. or Dec.	-259	-395	-1,037	-1,691	+58	-1,633	
Midland	21st May	3,384	1,902	1,987	7,273	160	7,433	
	18th June	3,299	1,577	1,694	6,570	266	6,836	
	Inc. or Dec.	-85	-325	-293	-703	+106	-597	
North-Midland	21st May	1,709	1,237	2,132	5,078	204	5,282	
	18th June	1,414	955	1,793	4,162	85	4,247	
	Inc. or Dec.	-295	-282	-339	-916	-119	-1,035	
East and West Ridings	21st May	3,509	2,732	4,896	11,137	1,398	12,535	
	18th June	3,453	2,435	4,322	10,210	1,537	11,747	
	Inc. or Dec.	-56	-297	-574	-927	+139	-788	
North-Western	21st May	9,044	8,140	13,570	30,754	724	31,478	
	18th June	8,888	7,321	11,921	28,130	568	28,698	
	Inc. or Dec.	-156	-819	-1,649	-2,624	-156	-2,780	
Northern	21st May	4,937	5,663	13,057	23,657	630	24,287	
	18th June	4,547	5,044	11,933	21,524	822	22,346	
	Inc. or Dec.	-390	-619	-1,124	-2,133	+192	-1,941	
Scotland	21st May	9,136	9,695	25,467	44,298	2,602	46,900	
	18th June	8,885	9,459	22,201	40,545	1,765	42,310	
	Inc. or Dec.	-251	-236	-3,266	-3,753	-297	-4,050	
Wales	21st May	3,383	4,240	14,500	22,123	616	22,739	
	18th June	3,236	3,959	12,867	20,062	593	20,655	
	Inc. or Dec.	-147	-281	-1,633	-2,061	-23	-2,084	
Great Britain	21st May	58,300	50,614	99,869	208,783	6,899	215,682	
	18th June	53,156	44,343	85,818	183,317	7,459	190,776	
	Inc. or Dec.	-5,144	-6,271	-14,051	-25,466	+560	-24,906	

The following Table gives the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 18th June, 1951, and the approximate percentage rates of unemployment in each Region:—

Region	Number of persons registered as unemployed at 18th June, 1951			Percentage rate of unemployment*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
London and South-Eastern .. ..	19,826	10,973	30,799	0.6	0.6	0.6
Eastern .. ..	4,046	2,322	6,368	0.6	0.7	0.6
Southern .. ..	4,081	3,447	7,528	0.6	1.1	0.8
South-Western .. ..	5,687	3,555	9,242	0.8	1.0	0.9
Midland .. ..	4,112	2,724	6,836	0.3	0.4	0.3
North-Midland .. ..	2,701	1,546	4,247	0.3	0.3	0.3
East and West Ridings .. ..	8,006	3,741	11,747	0.7	0.6	0.6
North-Western .. ..	18,077	10,621	28,698	1.0	1.0	1.0
Northern .. ..	15,246	7,100	22,346	1.7	2.0	1.8
Scotland .. ..	29,699	12,611	42,310	2.1	1.8	2.0
Wales .. ..	13,982	6,673	20,655	2.0	2.7	2.2
<b>Great Britain ..</b>	<b>125,463</b>	<b>65,313</b>	<b>190,776</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>

Region	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)			Temporarily Stopped	Total
	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks		
Men 18 and over	29,511	25,434	62,486	4,639	122,070
Boys under 18	1,949	958	392	94	3,393
Women 18 and over	20,063	17,135	22,493	2,510	62,201
Girls under 18	1,633	816	447	216	3,112
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>53,156</b>	<b>44,343</b>	<b>85,818</b>	<b>7,459</b>	<b>190,776</b>

## NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM: REGIONAL ANALYSIS

The total number of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the United Kingdom at 18th June, 1951, was 214,524, including 139,640 men, 4,332 boys, 67,064 women and 3,488 girls. Of the total, 206,686 (including 4,406 casual workers) were wholly unemployed and 7,838 temporarily stopped. The temporarily stopped are persons suspended from work on the understanding that they are shortly to return to their former employment.

The numbers of unemployed persons † on the registers in each Region at 18th June, 1951, are shown below.

Region	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
London and South-Eastern .. ..	18,240	764	9,749	528	29,281
Eastern .. ..	3,900	120	2,109	122	6,251
Southern .. ..	3,965	98	3,236	180	7,479
South-Western .. ..	5,526	108	3,325	144	9,103
Midland .. ..	3,834	137	2,475	124	6,570
North-Midland .. ..	2,568	86	1,394	114	4,162
E. and W. Ridings .. ..	6,695	117	3,293	105	10,210
North-Western .. ..	17,246	571	10,019	294	28,130
Northern .. ..	14,328	333	6,507	356	21,524
Scotland .. ..	27,700	690	11,647	508	40,545
Wales .. ..	13,429	275	5,937	421	20,062
<b>Great Britain ..</b>	<b>117,431</b>	<b>3,299</b>	<b>59,691</b>	<b>2,896</b>	<b>183,317</b>
Northern Ireland .. ..	17,459	939	4,599	372	23,369
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>134,890</b>	<b>4,238</b>	<b>64,290</b>	<b>3,268</b>	<b>206,686</b>
Temporarily Stopped					
London and South-Eastern .. ..	814	8	661	35	1,518
Eastern .. ..	25	1	86	5	117
Southern .. ..	28	—	28	3	49
South-Western .. ..	53	—	82	4	139
Midland .. ..	131	10	121	4	266
North-Midland .. ..	44	3	31	7	85
E. and W. Ridings .. ..	1,155	39	260	83	1,537
North-Western .. ..	259	1	304	4	568
Northern .. ..	580	5	229	8	822
Scotland .. ..	1,283	26	407	49	1,765
Wales .. ..	277	1	301	14	593
<b>Great Britain ..</b>	<b>4,639</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>2,510</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>7,459</b>
Northern Ireland .. ..	111	—	264	4	379
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>4,750</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>2,774</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>7,838</b>
Total Registered as Unemployed					
London and South-Eastern .. ..	19,054	772	10,410	563	30,799
Eastern .. ..	3,925	121	2,195	127	6,368
Southern .. ..	3,983	98	3,264	183	7,528
South-Western .. ..	5,579	108	3,407	148	9,242
Midland .. ..	3,965	147	2,596	128	6,836
North-Midland .. ..	2,612	89	1,425	121	4,247
E. and W. Ridings .. ..	7,850	156	3,553	188	11,747
North-Western .. ..	17,505	572	10,323	298	28,698
Northern .. ..	14,908	338	6,736	364	22,346
Scotland .. ..	28,983	716	12,054	557	42,310
Wales .. ..	13,706	276	6,238	435	20,655
<b>Great Britain ..</b>	<b>122,070</b>	<b>3,393</b>	<b>62,201</b>	<b>3,112</b>	<b>190,776</b>
Northern Ireland .. ..	17,570	939	4,863	376	23,748
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>139,640</b>	<b>4,332</b>	<b>67,064</b>	<b>3,488</b>	<b>214,524</b>

\* Number registered as unemployed expressed as percentage of the estimated total number of employees.  
† The figures exclude registered severely disabled persons who are unlikely to obtain work other than under special conditions.

## NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

The Table below shows the total numbers of unemployed \* persons on the registers of all Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in each administrative Region at 18th June, 1951, and the numbers of persons on the registers of the Exchanges and Offices situated in some of the principal towns in each Region, together with the increase or decrease compared with 21st May, 1951.

Regions and Principal Towns	Numbers of Persons on Registers at 18th June, 1951				Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) in Totals as compared with 21st May, 1951
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Juveniles under 18 years	Total	
London and South-Eastern .. ..	19,054	10,410	1,335	30,799	- 5,456
London (Administrative County) .. ..	9,252	4,298	319	13,869	- 1,976
Acton .. ..	93	42	4	139	- 23
Brentford and Chiswick .. ..	162	44	9	215	- 11
Brighton and Hove .. ..	1,025	492	28	1,545	- 297
Chatham .. ..	352	540	45	937	- 183
Croydon .. ..	350	185	14	549	- 121
Dagenham .. ..	217	144	31	392	- 4
Ealing .. ..	175	84	11	270	- 46
East Ham .. ..	176	76	8	260	37
Enfield .. ..	101	63	17	181	- 2
Harrow and Wembley .. ..	228	199	27	454	- 68
Hayes and Harlington .. ..	23	24	10	57	- 58
Hendon .. ..	208	111	13	332	- 54
Ilford .. ..	249	95	7	351	- 15
Leyton and Walthamstow .. ..	298	147	13	458	- 67
Tottenham .. ..	233	147	29	409	- 74
West Ham .. ..	426	260	25	711	- 19
Willesden .. ..	183	47	16	246	- 42
Eastern .. ..	3,925	2,195	248	6,368	- 2,574
Bedford .. ..	73	59	5	137	- 6
Cambridge .. ..	79	82	10	171	+ 31
Ipswich .. ..	178	126	11	315	- 95
Luton .. ..	69	38	14	121	+ 12
Norwich .. ..	352	96	5	453	- 182
Southend-on-Sea .. ..	508	244	26	778	- 131
Watford .. ..	73	92	6	171	- 50
Southern .. ..	3,983	3,264	281	7,528	- 1,968
Bournemouth .. ..	477	212	8	697	- 252
Oxford .. ..	107	145	6	258	- 14
Portsmouth (inc. Gosport) .. ..	1,087	1,382	49	2,518	- 516
Reading .. ..					

## NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the numbers of persons who were registered as unemployed at 18th June, 1951, distinguishing those wholly unemployed (i.e., out of a situation) from those temporarily stopped (i.e., suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment). The figures include all unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges with the

exception of registered severely disabled persons who are unlikely to obtain work other than under special conditions.

The industrial analysis is based on the Standard Industrial Classification. The figures for each industry represent the numbers of unemployed persons whose last employment was in that industry.

Industry	Great Britain							United Kingdom (all classes)		
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total			Males	Females	Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total			
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	5,672	1,079	793	92	6,465	1,171	7,636	10,009	1,306	11,315
Agriculture and Horticulture	3,164	1,047	15	89	3,179	1,136	4,315	6,481	1,271	7,752
Forestry	255	17	—	—	255	17	272	295	17	312
Fishing	2,253	15	778	3	3,031	18	3,049	3,233	18	3,251
Mining and Quarrying	2,130	101	8	—	2,138	101	2,239	2,434	102	2,536
Coal Mining*	1,678	85	8	—	1,686	85	1,771	1,701	85	1,786
Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying	14	—	—	—	14	—	14	31	—	31
Stone Quarrying and Mining	237	5	—	—	237	5	242	421	5	426
Slate Quarrying and Mining	63	—	—	—	63	—	63	64	—	64
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	61	—	—	—	61	—	61	138	1	139
Other Mining and Quarrying	77	11	—	—	77	11	88	79	11	90
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	1,583	529	5	9	1,588	538	2,126	1,825	548	2,373
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	460	98	1	1	461	99	560	522	101	623
China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles)	187	84	1	2	188	86	274	204	89	293
Glass (other than containers)	244	134	6	—	244	140	384	252	141	393
Glass Containers	166	121	1	—	167	121	288	189	121	310
Cement	31	12	—	—	31	12	43	48	12	60
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	495	80	2	—	497	80	577	610	84	694
Chemicals and Allied Trades	2,136	1,178	5	5	2,141	1,183	3,324	2,246	1,197	3,443
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	76	2	—	—	76	2	78	76	2	78
Chemicals and Dyes	719	350	1	1	720	351	1,071	784	357	1,141
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery	72	170	—	—	72	170	242	79	171	250
Explosives and Fireworks	627	307	2	—	629	307	936	630	307	937
Paint and Varnish	161	82	2	3	163	85	248	179	86	265
Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches	125	149	—	1	125	150	275	132	155	287
Mineral Oil Refining	140	36	—	—	140	36	176	146	36	182
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	216	82	—	—	216	82	298	220	83	303
Metal Manufacture	2,333	547	1,594	37	3,927	584	4,511	4,068	584	4,652
Blast Furnaces	71	4	—	—	71	4	75	86	4	90
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified	923	155	1,486	29	2,409	184	2,593	2,446	184	2,630
Iron Foundries	564	140	7	—	571	140	711	633	140	773
Tinplate Manufacture	66	59	50	6	116	65	181	116	65	181
Steel Sheet Manufacture	34	24	48	—	62	24	106	85	24	109
Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works)	217	55	1	1	218	56	274	231	56	287
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	458	110	2	1	460	111	571	471	111	582
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	13,418	3,083	171	71	13,589	3,154	16,743	14,797	3,204	18,001
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	6,311	301	145	43	6,456	354	6,810	7,160	358	7,518
Marine Engineering	608	46	5	1	613	47	660	664	47	711
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors)	184	39	1	—	185	39	224	201	39	240
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	69	1	—	—	69	1	70	82	1	83
Machine Tools	226	50	1	—	227	50	277	229	50	279
Stationary Engines	61	12	—	—	61	12	73	63	12	75
Textile Machinery and Accessories	144	50	—	2	144	52	196	245	61	306
Ordnance and Small Arms	483	179	—	—	483	179	662	491	180	671
Constructional Engineering	904	65	10	—	914	65	979	933	65	998
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	3,197	880	5	9	3,202	889	4,091	3,447	904	4,351
Electrical Machinery	373	239	2	—	375	239	614	388	243	631
Electrical Wires and Cables	136	173	—	—	136	173	309	142	173	315
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	78	140	—	—	78	140	218	81	140	221
Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones	197	386	7	—	197	393	590	204	400	604
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	62	107	1	—	63	107	172	66	110	176
Batteries and Accumulators	46	85	—	—	46	85	131	49	85	134
Other Electrical Goods	339	320	1	7	340	327	667	352	330	682
Vehicles	3,190	673	12	3	3,202	676	3,878	3,507	721	4,228
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles	1,038	202	8	—	1,046	202	1,248	1,099	209	1,308
Motor Repairs and Garages	963	125	1	1	964	126	1,090	1,095	135	1,230
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	519	108	—	—	519	108	627	612	120	732
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft	308	172	2	—	310	172	482	320	172	492
Railway Locomotive Shops	50	2	—	—	50	2	52	53	2	55
Other Locomotive Manufacture	96	10	—	—	96	10	106	97	10	107
Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams	151	11	1	—	152	11	163	156	11	167
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	65	43	—	2	65	45	110	75	62	137
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	1,945	1,443	170	204	2,115	1,647	3,762	2,252	1,723	3,975
Tools and Cutlery	141	108	2	4	143	112	255	145	113	258
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	115	159	3	4	118	163	281	124	163	287
Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified	131	14	20	—	151	14	165	180	15	195
Wire and Wire Manufactures	154	102	130	—	284	102	386	285	102	387
Hollow-ware	185	331	6	8	191	339	530	348	543	891
Brass Manufactures	119	66	—	3	119	69	188	127	70	197
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	1,100	663	9	185	1,109	848	1,957	1,196	912	2,108
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	486	315	1	12	487	327	814	521	347	868
Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc.	308	174	—	6	308	180	488	332	185	517
Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks	85	85	—	—	85	85	170	91	88	179
Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals	50	42	1	4	51	46	97	53	48	101
Musical Instruments	43	14	2	—	43	16	59	45	16	61
Textiles	1,658	2,676	210	443	1,868	3,119	4,987	2,770	4,072	6,842
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	230	416	—	26	230	442	672	232	446	678
Cotton Weaving, etc.	119	234	1	19	120	253	373	122	256	378
Woolen and Worsted	332	466	176	323	508	789	1,297	518	818	1,336
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production	83	80	2	—	83	82	165	120	103	223
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	51	89	—	6	51	95	146	63	91	154
Linon and Soft Hemp	58	129	—	—	58	129	187	739	731	1,470
Jute	151	137	—	—	151	137	288	154	137	291
Rope, Twine and Net	79	243	6	79	249	328	101	354	455	
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	72	297	6	34	78	331	409	97	347	444
Lace	12	22	1	2	13	24	37	15	24	39
Carpets	43	78	—	1	43	79	122	50	96	146
Narrow Fabrics	29	42	—	1	29	43	72	29	43	72
Made-up Textiles	62	262	—	3	62	265	327	73	399	472
Textile Finishing, etc.	244	114	25	20	269	134	403	354	152	506
Other Textile Industries	93	67	1	—	94	67	161	101	68	169

\* The figures for coal mining exclude all the unemployed at 18th June, 1951 who, although previously employed in coal mining, are known to be unfit for employment in that industry. These men are, however, included with "Other persons not classified by industry" on the next page. The total of 1,686 males unemployed includes 544 men registered for underground work.

## Numbers Unemployed: Industrial Analysis—continued

Industry	Great Britain							United Kingdom (all classes)		
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total			Males	Females	Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total			
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	279	198	42	27	321	225	546	332	236	568
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery	167	78	40	24	207	102	309	214	105	319
Leather Goods	83	99	2	1	85	100	185	89	102	191
Fur	29	21	—	2	29	23	52	29	29	58
Clothing	2,129	2,448	676	879	2,805	3,327	6,132	2,990	3,780	6,770
Tailoring	1,412	1,208	549	439	1,961	1,647	3,608	2,003	1,706	3,709
Dressmaking	94	566	21	282	115	848	963	109	910	1,029
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	24	285	3	95	27	380	407	46	627	673
Hats, Caps and Millinery	31	66	52	32	83	98	181	88	99	187
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified	43	164	1	2	44	166	210	56	217	273
Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber)	135	139	39	29	174	168	342	194	197	391
Repair of Boots and Shoes	390	20	11	—	401	20	421	484	24	508
Food, Drink and Tobacco	3,563	4,152	38	287	3,601	4,439	8,040	4,109	5,136	9,245
Grain Milling	161	74	1	2	162	76	238	206	79	285
Bread and Flour Confectionery	1,049	926	7	13	1,056	939	1,995	1,187	1,300	2,192
Biscuits	134	312	—	5	134	317	451	135	330	465
Meat and Meat Products	187	153	22							

# Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows for the four-week periods ended 9th May and 6th June, 1951, the numbers of vacancies filled by Employment Exchanges and other Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain, together with the numbers remaining unfilled at the end of each period. The figures include placings, etc., by the Youth Employment Offices of certain Local Authorities.

	Four weeks ended 9th May, 1951		Four weeks ended 6th June, 1951		Total Number of Placings, 21st Dec., 1950, to 6th June, 1951 (24 weeks)
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	
Men aged 18 and over	116,533	209,880	105,886	219,393	656,840
Boys under 18	12,543	64,096	7,993	69,839	98,331
Women aged 18 and over	58,844	120,688	52,915	121,539	314,894
Girls under 18	11,736	72,822	7,667	76,617	97,331
Total	199,656	467,486	174,461	487,388	1,167,396

The figures of vacancies filled relate only to those vacancies which were filled by applicants submitted by Employment Exchanges, i.e., they do not include engagements of workpeople by employers that were made without the assistance of Employment

Exchanges. The figures are therefore not comparable with the percentage rates of engagements, given in the "Labour Turnover" Table on the next page, which relate to engagements of all kinds during the period in question.

The figures of vacancies unfilled represent the numbers of vacancies notified by employers to Employment Exchanges and remaining unfilled at the specified dates. They do not purport to represent the total number of vacancies which require to be filled, and they in fact fall short of the total number for several reasons. In the first place, it is probable that some employers do not notify their vacancies to Employment Exchanges and prefer to rely on other methods for finding the workpeople whom they require. Secondly, employers who do use the Employment Exchange system may, in certain circumstances (e.g., when they require large numbers of additional workpeople, or where labour of the kind they require is scarce), have a "Standing Order" with the Employment Exchange to submit all suitable applicants to them without "notifying" any specific number of vacancies, and the vacancies remaining unfilled in such cases will not be included in the figures. Nevertheless, comparison of the figures for various dates provides some indication of the change in the demand for labour.

The next Table shows the numbers of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 6th June, 1951, in each of the industry "Orders" of the Standard Industrial Classification and in certain selected industries within the Orders, together with cumulative totals for the period 21st December, 1950, to 6th June, 1951.

Industry Group	Placings during four weeks ended 6th June, 1951					Total Number of Placings, 21st December, 1950, to 6th June, 1951 (24 weeks)				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	1,261	343	917	60	2,581	8,364	2,860	3,604	378	15,206
Mining and Quarrying	1,333	314	18	13	1,678	12,883	5,832	160	91	18,966
Coal Mining	959	299	10	6	1,274	10,499	5,626	68	46	16,239
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	2,025	159	675	87	2,946	13,316	2,197	3,777	1,088	20,378
Chemicals and Allied Trades	2,541	119	1,123	148	3,931	16,132	1,492	7,225	2,433	27,282
Metal Manufacture	2,715	184	432	58	3,389	16,483	2,859	7,446	746	22,535
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	12,101	727	4,167	429	17,424	78,811	12,998	25,276	5,665	122,750
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	3,368	95	138	9	3,610	14,994	619	87	26,878	
Engineering	7,292	533	2,400	240	10,465	45,345	9,724	13,226	3,294	71,589
Electrical Goods	1,441	99	1,913	180	3,633	8,788	1,780	11,431	2,284	24,283
Vehicles	4,515	435	1,085	148	6,183	26,891	7,396	6,476	1,691	42,454
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	2,464	281	1,656	208	4,609	14,873	3,827	10,672	2,549	31,921
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	476	102	458	78	1,114	2,788	1,131	2,447	774	7,140
Textiles	2,153	198	2,021	431	4,803	13,278	2,916	12,892	7,849	36,935
Cotton	441	38	526	84	1,089	3,025	804	3,961	1,867	9,657
Wool	560	26	430	68	1,084	3,626	382	2,545	1,099	7,652
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	201	34	183	46	464	1,316	486	1,354	584	3,740
Clothing	626	165	2,166	647	3,604	4,518	2,243	13,726	13,579	34,066
Food, Drink and Tobacco	3,840	548	3,560	654	8,602	21,252	4,676	19,893	7,800	53,621
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	2,003	462	481	86	3,032	12,596	5,838	3,426	1,024	22,884
Paper and Printing	922	144	759	325	2,150	5,064	2,433	4,441	4,598	16,536
Paper, Paper and Cardboard Goods	667	57	468	162	1,354	3,462	779	2,620	2,175	9,036
Printing	255	87	291	163	796	1,602	1,654	1,821	2,423	7,500
Other Manufacturing Industries	1,481	125	1,350	215	3,171	8,316	1,418	7,764	2,146	19,644
Building and Contracting	33,147	1,177	200	68	34,592	206,257	11,647	1,145	762	219,811
Building	23,093	950	128	50	24,221	145,253	8,793	701	500	155,247
Gas, Electricity and Water	1,887	45	88	33	2,053	12,795	808	597	338	14,538
Transport and Communication	6,725	461	990	240	8,416	58,427	5,039	10,562	2,655	76,684
Distributive Trades	5,238	1,132	4,983	1,913	13,266	32,714	13,178	27,866	24,128	97,886
Insurance, Banking and Finance	257	45	282	712	1,284	1,593	838	1,841	1,566	5,538
Public Administration	8,934	171	3,316	203	12,624	46,452	1,276	22,870	1,899	72,497
National Government Service	3,236	71	2,226	137	5,670	22,409	489	18,677	1,149	42,724
Local Government Service	5,698	100	1,090	66	6,954	24,043	787	4,193	750	29,773
Professional Services	1,117	92	332	4,737	7,212	1,214	21,702	3,614	33,742	
Miscellaneous Services	7,924	130	18,809	1,117	28,380	34,509	4,029	102,730	9,374	150,642
Entertainments, Sports, etc.	1,444	130	648	59	2,281	5,364	841	3,367	478	10,050
Catering	5,244	167	13,498	442	19,351	22,418	1,152	70,090	2,917	96,577
Laundries, Dry Cleaning, etc.	484	142	1,341	272	2,239	2,845	1,343	7,503	2,780	14,471
Grand Total	105,886	7,993	52,915	7,667	174,461	656,840	98,331	314,894	97,331	1,167,396

The following Table gives a Regional analysis of the number of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 6th June, 1951, and of the numbers of notified vacancies remaining unfilled at the end of the period :-

Region	Men 18 and over		Boys under 18		Women 18 and over		Girls under 18		Total	
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled
London and South-Eastern	30,251	50,686	2,165	17,054	15,534	37,571	1,879	19,487	49,829	124,798
Eastern	5,387	15,177	349	3,880	2,803	7,045	428	3,608	8,937	29,710
Southern	5,601	14,487	329	2,884	2,708	5,815	444	2,308	9,082	25,494
South-Western	5,685	15,024	369	3,052	2,820	5,828	352	3,718	9,226	27,622
Midland	7,276	30,479	417	7,667	3,340	12,798	446	7,068	11,479	58,012
North-Midland	4,706	18,002	294	7,098	2,271	7,681	302	8,891	7,573	41,672
East and West Ridings	6,991	18,278	510	7,753	3,699	9,882	464	8,338	11,664	44,251
North-Western	15,101	28,115	1,238	9,960	7,755	22,064	898	12,022	24,992	72,161
Northern	6,994	7,970	558	2,904	3,109	3,180	736	2,919	11,397	16,973
Scotland	12,071	13,402	1,212	5,799	6,243	7,226	1,085	6,897	20,611	33,324
Wales	5,853	7,773	552	1,788	2,633	2,449	633	1,361	9,671	13,371
Great Britain	105,886	219,393	7,993	69,839	52,915	121,539	7,667	76,617	174,461	487,388

# Labour Turnover

The Table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in the manufacturing industries during the four-week\* period ended 28th April, 1951, with separate figures for males and females. The figures are based on information given by employers with more than 10 employees on returns which they render every month to the Ministry of Labour and National Service. Each return shows (a) the numbers of males and females on the pay-roll at the date of the return and also (b) at the date of the previous return, and an additional item shows (c) the numbers on the pay-roll at the later of the two dates who were not on the pay-roll at the earlier date. The figures in item (c) are adopted as representing engagements during the period, and the figures of discharges and other losses are obtained by adding the numbers engaged during the period to the numbers on the pay-roll at the beginning of the period and deducting from the figures thus obtained the numbers on the pay-roll at the end of the period. It must be borne in mind, however, that the figures of engagements obtained in the way indicated above do not

include persons engaged during the period who were discharged or otherwise left their employment before the end of the same period, and the percentage rates both of engagements and of discharges, etc., in the Table below accordingly understate, to some extent, the total intake and wastage during the period. In spite of this limitation, however, the figures enable comparisons to be made between the turnover rates of different industries and also between the figures for consecutive months for the same industry, in the latter case after allowance is made for any difference in the length of period covered.

It is also important to note that the figures for any industry represent the aggregated totals of the numbers engaged and discharged by all firms rendering returns in the industry. Some of the persons who were discharged or left their employments during the period were probably engaged by other firms in the same industry, and the net numbers of engagements and losses of an industry, considered as one unit, will be less in every case than the sum of the figures for the individual firms.

Labour Turnover Rates in Manufacturing Industries: 4 weeks ended 28th April, 1951\*

Industry	Number of Engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of Discharges and other Losses per 100 employed at beginning of period		
	M. (a)	F. (b)	T. (c)	M. (a)	F. (b)	T. (c)
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	3.2	4.5	3.6	3.1	3.5	3.2
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	3.1	4.7	3.3	3.3	3.9	3.4
China and Earthenware (including glazed tiles)	2.6	4.2	3.5	2.9	3.0	3.0
Glass (other than containers)	2.5	4.6	3.0	2.3	3.2	2.5
Glass Containers	3.7	5.6	4.1	3.2	4.7	3.5
Cement	1.9	2.3	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	4.3	5.5	4.5	3.8	5.1	4.0
Chemicals and Allied Trades	2.3	4.0	2.8	2.2	3.7	2.6
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.7	3.3	1.7
Chemicals and Dyes	2.4	3.5	2.6	2.3	3.3	2.5
Pharmaceutical Preparations, etc.	2.5	4.3	3.6	2.3	4.6	3.7
Explosives and Fireworks	2.9	3.4	3.1	1.7	2.5	2.0
Paint and Varnish	2.0	4.0	2.6	2.2	4.3	2.8
Soap, Candles, Polishes, etc.	2.4	5.5	3.8	2.6	3.9	3.2
Mineral Oil Refining	1.8	2.5	1.9	1.5	1.7	1.5
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	2.4	3.2	2.6	3.0	3.6	3.1
Metal Manufacture	2.4	3.4	2.5	2.5	3.3	2.6
Blast Furnaces	1.8	1.3	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.7
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc.	1.8	3.0	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.0
Iron Foundries	3.3	3.9	3.3	3.4	4.0	3.5
Tinplate Manufacture	1.4	3.5	1.7	2.4	4.0	2.6
Steel Sheet Manufacture	1.3	3.3	1.4	2.0	2.8	2.0
Iron and Steel Tubes	2.5	3.7	2.7	2.8	3.5	2.9
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, etc.	3.0	3.4	3.0	2.9	3.4	3.0
Engineering and Electrical Goods	2.7	4.4	3.1	2.7	3.9	3.0
Marine Engineering	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.7	1.3	2.6
Agricultural Machinery	2.2	4.8	3.4	2.9	3.2	2.9
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	2.2	3.0	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.3
Machine Tools	3.0	4.6	3.2	2.6	4.5	2.9
Stationary Engines	3.1	4.7	3.3	2.6	4.1	2.8
Textile Machinery and Accessories	2.7	3.8	2.9	3.1	3.8	3.2
Ordnance and Small Arms	2.1	3.7	2.4	1.0	2.6	1.3
Constructional Engineering	2.8	2.2	2.8	3.5	3.3	3.5
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	2.7	4.1	2.9	2.8	3.7	2.9
Electrical Machinery	3.3	4.2	2.8	2.2	3.8	2.6
Electrical Wires and Cables	1.8	3.3	2.3	2.4	3.5	2.8
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	1.7	4.0	2.6	1.4	3.0	2.0
Wireless Apparatus	3.5	5.0	4.3	3.3	5.1	4.2
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	3.5	5.7	4.8	2.6	4.2	3.5
Batteries and Accumulators	2.8	3.9	3.2	2.9	6.4	4.4
Other Electrical Goods	3.3	5.6	4.3	3.2	4.0	3.6
Vehicles	2.4	4.4	2.7	2.4	3.8	2.6
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles, etc.	2.2	3.9	2.5	2.7	3.8	2.8
Motor Repairs and Garages	3.2	4.2	3.3	2.7	3.6	2.8
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	2.9	4.9	3.2	2.2	3.6	2.4
Manufact						

## Unemployment Benefit and National Assistance

### Unemployment Benefit

For the period of thirteen weeks ended 30th June, 1951, expenditure on unemployment benefit in Great Britain (excluding the cost of administration) amounted to approximately £3,074,000. During the thirteen weeks ended 31st March, 1951, the corresponding figure was £4,283,000 and during the thirteen weeks ended 1st July, 1950, it was £4,564,000.

### National Assistance

From 5th July, 1948, with the coming into operation of the National Assistance Act, the local Offices of the Ministry of Labour

and National Service undertook the payment of national assistance to persons who were required to register for employment and who were entitled to national assistance. The amount of national assistance thus paid during the thirteen weeks ended 30th June, 1951, was approximately £1,160,000. The corresponding amount paid during the thirteen weeks ended 31st March, 1951, was £1,510,000 and during the thirteen weeks ended 24th June, 1950, it was approximately £1,260,000.

Comparison of the figures for the quarters ended 30th June, 1951, and 31st March, 1951, with those for the earlier quarter is affected by the increases in the scale rates which came into force on 12th June, 1950, under the National Assistance (Determination of Need) Amendment Regulations, 1950.

## Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injury

The Table opposite shows the numbers of insured persons in the various Regions of England, in Scotland and Wales, and in Great Britain as a whole, who were absent from work owing to sickness or industrial injury on 19th June and 15th May, 1951, with the corresponding figures for 20th June and 16th May, 1950. The statistics have been compiled by the Ministry of National Insurance from claims to sickness or industrial injury benefit under the National Insurance Act, 1946, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, respectively.

A relatively small number of claims do not result in the payment of benefit, but, because they indicate certified incapacity for work, such claims are included in the Table. Injury benefit is payable in respect of both industrial accidents and prescribed industrial diseases. The large majority of persons in receipt of industrial disablement benefit who are also incapable of work qualify for sickness benefit and are therefore included in the columns of the Table which relate to absences due to sickness and not in those relating to absences due to industrial injury.

Region	Thousands							
	Sickness				Industrial Injury			
	19th June, 1951	15th May, 1951	20th June, 1950	16th May, 1950	19th June, 1951	15th May, 1951	20th June, 1950	16th May, 1950
London and South-Eastern:								
London and Middlesex	84.9	81.9	89.7	94.2	3.6	2.9	3.8	3.9
Remainder ..	65.1	63.6	67.0	71.4	2.9	2.5	2.9	2.9
Eastern ..	37.6	37.3	38.6	41.7	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.9
Southern ..	31.0	30.4	32.2	34.4	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.5
South-Western	45.7	44.8	46.3	50.0	2.1	1.8	2.0	2.1
Midland ..	71.5	68.7	74.6	79.4	4.4	3.7	4.5	4.6
North-Midland	51.0	49.0	54.2	57.8	5.1	4.8	5.3	5.5
East and West Ridings ..	75.6	71.6	80.5	85.6	8.0	7.0	8.2	8.1
North-Western	133.7	132.7	137.8	148.2	6.7	6.2	6.9	7.1
Northern ..	58.3	56.3	57.3	60.9	7.9	7.0	8.3	8.3
Scotland ..	97.6	103.1	98.9	103.6	7.5	7.6	7.9	7.7
Wales ..	53.8	51.0	53.7	56.5	6.8	6.2	7.8	7.6
Total, Great Britain	805.9	790.5	830.8	883.6	57.9	52.3	60.7	61.1

## Work of Appointments Services

The particulars given below relate to the work of the Appointments Services of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

### Technical and Scientific Register

The Technical and Scientific Register operates centrally on a national basis from York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2 (Telephone number, Temple Bar 8020), but it also has a representative in Scotland at the Glasgow District Appointments Office, 450 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C.2 (Telephone number, Glasgow Douglas 7161).

The Register, which is assisted by Advisory Committees composed of members of the professions concerned, provides a placing and advisory service for physicists, mathematicians, chemists (other than pharmacists), metallurgists, agriculturists, biologists and other scientists, professional engineers, architects, surveyors, town planners, estate agents and valuers. The qualification for enrolment is in general a university degree or membership of the appropriate professional institution. A register of vacancies is maintained, which includes a wide range of overseas vacancies.

The total number of persons enrolled on the Technical and Scientific Register at 18th June, 1951, was 5,467\*; this figure included 3,711 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, 667 students provisionally registered, and 1,089 registrants who were unemployed.

The numbers of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 22nd May and 18th June (4 weeks) are shown below.

Vacancies outstanding at 22nd May .. .. .	3,902
„ notified during period .. .. .	528
„ filled during period .. .. .	182
„ cancelled or withdrawn .. .. .	399
„ outstanding at 18th June .. .. .	3,849

### Appointments Register

The Appointments Register is concerned with the placing of persons having professional, administrative, managerial or executive experience or qualifications, and those having technical qualifications not appropriate to the Technical and Scientific

Register. The registers are maintained at the London Appointments Office and at the District Appointments Offices in the towns shown in the Table below.

The total number of persons on the registers of the Appointments Offices at 18th June was 18,961\*, consisting of 17,224 men and 1,737 women. The number on the registers included 11,689 men and 1,013 women who were in employment, while 5,535 men and 724 women had registered as unemployed at some date in the preceding two months and were not known to be in employment at 18th June.

The following Table shows the numbers of registrations at each of the Offices :—

Appointments Office	In Employment		Unemployed	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
London .. .. .	4,186	483	3,410	361
Bristol .. .. .	736	55	335	45
Birmingham .. .. .	1,163	50	271	20
Nottingham .. .. .	595	39	115	25
Leeds .. .. .	840	52	188	40
Liverpool .. .. .	667	54	203	30
Manchester .. .. .	1,337	58	308	45
Newcastle .. .. .	656	52	176	41
Edinburgh .. .. .	504	75	199	37
Glasgow .. .. .	739	73	218	47
Cardiff .. .. .	266	22	112	33
Total* .. .. .	11,689	1,013	5,535	724

During the period 22nd May to 18th June, 1951, there were new registrations by 1,559 men and 220 women, and during the same period the registrations of 2,098 men and 256 women lapsed.

The Table below shows the numbers of vacancies (other than those for nurses and midwives) notified, filled, etc., between 22nd May and 18th June.

Vacancies outstanding at 22nd May .. .. .	2,966	252
„ notified during period .. .. .	1,200	148
„ cancelled or withdrawn during period .. .. .	510	53
„ filled during period .. .. .	396	57
„ unfilled at 18th June .. .. .	3,260	290

\* Excluding 163 persons registered for overseas employment only and 2,222 whose registrations had been referred to the Local Offices for assistance in placing. Registrations of nurses and midwives are also excluded.

† This column includes vacancies for which employers were willing to accept either men or women.

## Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in May

The statistics given below in respect of employment, etc., in the coal mining industry in May have been compiled by the Ministry of Fuel and Power from information provided by the National Coal Board.

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the four weeks ended 26th May was 702,700, compared with 703,300 for the four weeks ended 28th April and 700,400 for the four weeks ended 27th May, 1950.

The total numbers who were effectively employed were 650,000 in May, 652,300 in April and 647,700 in May, 1950; these figures exclude wage-earners who were absent for any reason (including holidays) for the whole of any week. The Table below shows the numbers of wage-earners on the colliery books in the various Districts in May, together with the increase or decrease\* in each case compared with April, 1951, and May, 1950.

### Average Numbers of Wage-earners on Colliery Books—Analysis by Districts

District†	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery books during 4 weeks ended 26th May, 1951	Increase (+) or decrease (—)* compared with the average for	
		4 weeks ended 28th April, 1951	4 weeks ended 27th May, 1950
Northumberland .. .. .	43,700	...	+ 700
Cumberland .. .. .	5,800	...	+ 200
Durham .. .. .	107,500	— 100	+ 1,400
South and West Yorkshire .. .. .	136,800	— 100	+ 800
North Derbyshire .. .. .	37,200	...	+ 700
Nottinghamshire .. .. .	44,900	...	— 100
South Derbyshire and Leicestershire .. .. .	14,800	...	+ 100
Lancashire and Cheshire .. .. .	49,700	+ 100	+ 200
North Wales .. .. .	9,000	+ 100	+ 500
North Staffordshire .. .. .	19,000	— 100	— 200
Cannock Chase .. .. .	16,000	— 100	— 400
South Staffordshire, Worcestershire and Shropshire .. .. .	5,400	...	...
Warwickshire .. .. .	15,300	...	— 100
South Wales and Monmouthshire .. .. .	102,600	+ 100	+ 600
Forest of Dean, Bristol and Somerset .. .. .	6,200	...	...
Kent .. .. .	6,200	...	+ 200
England and Wales .. .. .	620,100	— 300	+ 1,800
Fife .. .. .	22,300	+ 100	+ 800
The Lothians .. .. .	12,800	...	+ 400
Central West .. .. .	11,800	— 500	— 700
Central East .. .. .	13,200	— 100	— 300
Ayrshire, etc. .. .. .	15,900	+ 100	+ 300
Alloa .. .. .	6,600	+ 100	...
Scotland .. .. .	82,600	— 300	+ 500
Great Britain .. .. .	702,700	— 600	+ 2,300

It is provisionally estimated that during the four weeks of May about 4,280 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 5,110; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 830. During the four weeks of April there was a net increase of 390.

The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 4.78 in May, 5.18 in April, and 4.95 in May, 1950. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 5.14, 5.52 and 5.29.

With regard to absenteeism in the coal mining industry, separate figures are compiled in respect of (a) voluntary absenteeism (absences for which no satisfactory reason is given) and (b) involuntary absenteeism (absences due mainly to sickness). The figures for May and April, 1951, and May, 1950, which are given in the next Table, represent the numbers of shifts lost through absenteeism, expressed as percentages of the total numbers of shifts that could have been worked.

### Percentages of Shifts lost through Absenteeism

	May, 1951	April, 1951	May, 1950
Coal Face Workers :			
Voluntary .. .. .	7.45	7.18	5.94
Involuntary .. .. .	6.97	6.85	7.35
All Workers :			
Voluntary .. .. .	5.40	5.32	4.36
Involuntary .. .. .	6.07	6.13	6.51

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 3.14 tons in May, compared with 3.18 tons in the previous month and 3.11 tons in May, 1950.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1.19 tons in May; for April, 1951, and May, 1950, the figures were 1.22 tons and 1.19 tons, respectively.

\* "No change" is indicated by three dots.

† As from 1st January, 1951, the districts shown conform to the organisation of the National Coal Board.

## Employment Overseas

### UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

According to the general index of employment compiled by the Office of Census and Statistics, the number employed in manufacturing, transportation and mining (other than alluvial gold diggings) in January was 1.3 per cent. lower than in the previous month, but slightly higher than in January, 1950.

### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in April is estimated by the Department of Labor to have been approximately 45,937,000. This was 0.2 per cent. higher than the figure for the previous month and 7.0 per cent. higher than for April, 1950. The index figure of wage-earners' employment in manufacturing industries (base, average of 1939 = 100) showed a decrease of 1.5 per cent. in April compared with the previous month but an increase of 12.6 per cent. compared with April, 1950.

The Bureau of the Census estimate that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of April was about 1,744,000, compared with 2,147,000 at the middle of the previous month and 3,515,000 at the middle of April, 1950.

### BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly or partially unemployed during April was 187,052, compared with 185,801 in the previous month and 219,955 in April, 1950. The numbers of persons wholly unemployed included in these figures were 146,696, 154,842 and 177,987, respectively. The number of working days lost in April as a result of unemployment was over 5,240,000, compared with 4,270,000 in the previous month and nearly 6,160,000 in April, 1950.

### DENMARK

At the end of May returns received by the Danish Statistical Department from approved unemployment funds showed that 29,962, or 4.6 per cent. of a total membership of about 648,000, were unemployed, compared with 6.6 per cent. at the end of the previous month and 4.2 per cent. (revised figure) at the end of May, 1950. Of the total, 14,178 had been unemployed for seven days or more and the remainder had been unemployed for less than seven days or were ineligible for employment on account of age, etc.

### GERMANY

In the Federal Republic the number unemployed at the end of May was 1,386,916, compared with 1,446,131 (revised figure) at the end of the previous month and 1,668,318 at the end of May, 1950. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 286,744, 290,035 and 273,816.

### IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 23rd June was 37,021, compared with 49,187 at 26th May. The decrease between the two dates is stated to be due partly to the operation of an Order made under the Unemployment Assistance Act, 1933, restricting during the period 13th June, 1951, to 23rd October, 1951, the eligibility for unemployment assistance of a particular class of persons living in rural areas. At 24th June, 1950, the number of persons on the live register was 39,881; this total is comparable with the figure for 23rd June, 1951.

### NETHERLANDS

The number of persons registered at Employment Exchanges at the end of May was 69,383, of whom 46,832 were wholly unemployed, 277 were temporarily stopped and 22,274 were relief workers. At the end of the previous month the number registered was 81,633 (53,423 wholly unemployed) and at the end of May, 1950, it was 76,558 (53,338 wholly unemployed).

### NORWAY

The number of persons registered for employment who were wholly unemployed was 17,034 at the end of April, compared with 22,521 in the previous month and 10,627 in April, 1950.

### SWEDEN

Preliminary information received by the Swedish Social Board from trade unions with a total membership of about 1,003,000 showed that 2.2 per cent. of their members were unemployed at the end of February, 1951, compared with 2.7 per cent. at the end of the previous month and 4.0 per cent. at the end of February, 1950.

### SWITZERLAND

The number of registered applicants for employment at the end of April who were wholly unemployed was 1,800 or 1.2 per thousand of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1941, compared with 4,397 or 2.9 per thousand at the end of the previous month and 9,222 or 6.1 per thousand at the end of April, 1950.

# WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES

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## Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

### RATES OF WAGES

#### Changes in June

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics,\* the changes in the rates of wages reported to have come into operation in the United Kingdom during June resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at £314,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 1,176,000 workpeople.

The principal increases affected workpeople employed in retail distribution by co-operative societies, in the iron and steel industry, the printing industry, the manipulative grades in the Post Office (outside the London Area) and boot and shoe manufacture. Others receiving increases included workers employed in the hosiery industry in the Midlands, rubber manufacture, heavy chemicals manufacture, the retail food trades in Scotland, rayon yarn production, biscuit manufacture and tobacco manufacture.

For workpeople employed by co-operative societies in retail distribution there were increases in all areas of 9s. a week for men and 6s. for women. In the iron and steel industry there were small increases payable under sliding-scale arrangements based on the index of retail prices. In the printing industry various classes of workers received increases. In London the minimum rates were advanced by amounts ranging from 10s. to 20s. 6d. a week for men in certain occupations and by 8s. for women; elsewhere in England and Wales and in Scotland the increases were generally 10s. or 12s. 6d. for men and 8s. for women. For workpeople employed in the manipulative grades of the Post Office, including postmen, telegraphists, telephonists, postal and telegraph officers, etc., a revised system of provincial differentiation of wages rates was adopted which resulted in increases for many of the workers in offices outside the London Postal Area. In boot and shoe manufacture sliding-scale arrangements based on the index of retail prices gave increases of 4s. a week to men employed as timeworkers and 3s. to women, while pieceworkers received an increase of 5 per cent. on basic statement prices.

In the hosiery industry in the Midlands the cost-of-living bonus was increased by 1d. in the 1s. on basic wages, equivalent to an increase of about 3½ per cent. on current rates. For workpeople employed in rubber manufacture an agreement of the National Joint Industrial Council for the industry gave increases of 3d. an hour for men and 2½d. for women. In the heavy chemicals manufacturing industry the minimum time rates of workpeople covered by agreements of the Chemical and Allied Industries Joint Industrial Council were increased by 1d. an hour for men and ½d. for women. There were increases in the statutory minimum remuneration fixed under the Wages Councils Act for workers employed in the retail food trades in Scotland; for male shop assistants the increases ranged from 2s. to 6s. a week, according to age, and for female assistants from 1s. to 5s. In rayon yarn production there were increases of 2½d. an hour for men and of 2d. for women. In biscuit manufacture the minimum weekly rates

were increased by 8s. for men and by 5s. for women. In tobacco manufacture the minimum rates agreed by the National Joint Negotiating Committee for the Tobacco Industry were increased by 7s. 6d. or 5s. a week for men, according to the scale of rates applicable to the factory, and by 5s. or 4s. for women.

Of the total increase of £314,000, about £205,000 was the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives; about £58,000 resulted from arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement; about £41,000 was the result of the operation of sliding scales based on the index of retail prices; about £8,000 resulted from Orders made under the Wages Councils Acts; and the remainder was the result of arbitration awards.

#### Changes in January-June, 1951

The following Table shows the numbers of workpeople in the United Kingdom affected by increases in rates of wages reported to the Department during the six completed months of 1951, and the aggregate amounts of such increases. There were no decreases in wage rates during this period.

Industry Group	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Increases†	Estimated Amount of Increase in Weekly Wages
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing .. .. .	171,000	49,400
Mining and Quarrying .. .. .	416,000	153,800
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal .. .. .	183,000	60,400
Chemicals and Allied Trades .. .. .	140,500	63,700
Metal Manufacture .. .. .	194,000	57,400
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	182,000	80,900
Vehicles .. .. .	304,000	132,400
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified .. .. .	140,000	51,600
Textiles .. .. .	625,500	237,200
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur .. .. .	38,000	12,200
Clothing .. .. .	490,500	149,500
Food, Drink and Tobacco .. .. .	210,000	49,700
Manufactures of Wood and Cork .. .. .	181,000	79,900
Paper and Printing .. .. .	256,500	102,100
Other Manufacturing Industries .. .. .	111,500	49,200
Building and Contracting .. .. .	1,102,000	562,500
Gas, Electricity and Water .. .. .	250,500	81,500
Transport and Communication .. .. .	1,114,500	485,800
Distributive Trades .. .. .	443,000	175,200
Public Administration .. .. .	237,500	67,200
Miscellaneous Services .. .. .	307,000	83,700
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>7,098,000</b>	<b>2,785,300</b>

In the corresponding months of 1950 there was a net increase of £385,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 2,304,000 workpeople.

### HOURS OF LABOUR

No changes in hours of labour were reported during the month.

### PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JUNE

Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Mining and Quarrying	Cleveland .. ..	4 June	Ironstone miners .. ..	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 2-4d. a shift (5s. 3-6d. to 5s. 6d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by 1-2d. (2s. 7-8d. to 2s. 9d.) for boys under 18.‡
	Cumberland .. ..	25 June	Iron-ore miners .. ..	Cost-of-living net additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 3d. a shift (5s. 1d. to 5s. 4d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by 1½d. (2s. 6½d. to 2s. 8d.) for boys.‡
	North Lincolnshire	3 June	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 2-6d. a shift (8s. 1-5d. to 8s. 4-1d.) for men, by 1-95d. (6s. 1-125d. to 6s. 3-075d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 1-3d. (4s. 0-75d. to 4s. 2-05d.) for boys under 18.
	Notts., Leics., parts of Lincs., Northants. and Banbury	3 June	Ironstone miners and quarrymen and limestone quarrymen	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 2-72d. a shift (7s. 9-84d. to 8s. 0-56d.) for men, by 2-04d. (5s. 10-38d. to 6s. 0-42d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 1-36d. (3s. 10-92d. to 4s. 0-28d.) for boys under 18.‡
	West Cumberland	25 June	Limestone quarrymen	Cost-of-living net additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 3d. a shift (5s. 2d. to 5s. 5d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by 1½d. (2s. 7d. to 2s. 8½d.) for boys.‡
	South and West Durham	4 June	Limestone quarrymen	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 2d. a shift (4s. 1d. to 4s. 3d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by 1d. (2s. 0½d. to 2s. 1½d.) for boys under 18.‡
	Scotland .. ..	10 May††	Craftsmen employed in the masonry section of the granite industry	Increase of 3d. an hour, with proportional increases for apprentices. Rates after change: granite cutters, turners, scabblers and toolsmiths 3s. 3d. an hour, hand polishers, leading bedsetters and men having full control of a machine 3s. 3d. (Aberdeen 3s. 2d.), leading sawmen 3s.

\* The particulars of numbers affected by changes in rates of wages and working hours, and of the amount of change in weekly wages and hours of labour, exclude changes affecting clerical workers, for whom the information available is not sufficient to form a basis for statistics. The estimates of the effects of the changes on weekly wages are based on normal conditions of employment and do not take into account the effect either of short time or of overtime.

† Workpeople who received two or more increases in wages during the period are counted once only in this column.

‡ Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.

§ Wages are subject to further flat-rate additions (not subject to sliding-scale arrangements) totalling 3s. 8d. a shift, plus 9d. to data workers whose base rate is less than 8s. 1½d. a shift, for men and youths 18 years and over, with proportional additions for youths and boys, or additions varying at different mines on tonnage rates.

¶ Wages are subject to further ad hoc additions of 1s. 6d. a shift for men and of 9d. a shift for youths and boys.

‡ Wages are subject to further flat-rate additions (not subject to sliding-scale arrangements) of 1s. a shift for men, of 9d. for youths 18 and under 21 years, and of 6d. for boys.

§§ War bonus, previously granted, of 4s. 1d. a shift for men and youths 18 years and over, and of 2s. 0½d. for boys, remained unchanged.

†† Wages are subject to further flat-rate additions (not subject to sliding-scale arrangements) of 1s. a shift for men and youths 18 years and over, and of 6d. for boys.

‡‡ This increase was agreed in June with retrospective effect to the date shown.

### Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during June—continued

Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Mining and Quarrying (continued)	Great Britain ..	Immediately after pay day in week ending 30 June	Workpeople employed in the production of ballast, sand (other than moulding and refractory sand) and gravel aggregates for use in concrete and in building construction and roadmaking, and drivers of vehicles operating under "C" licences employed in the haulage of such material	New basic rates of wages adopted for two classes of localities instead of four as previously, resulting in increases of 1½d. an hour for workpeople in localities previously classified as 2 or 3, of 1d. for those in localities previously classified as 1A or 2A, and of 6d., 1s. or 1s. 6d. a shift, according to locality, for watchmen. Rates after change: labourers—Class 1 2s. 6d. an hour, Class 2 2s. 5d.; "C" class licence drivers—vehicles under 12 tons gross laden weight 2s. 8½d., 2s. 7½d., over 12 tons 2s. 10d., 2s. 9d.; watchmen—Class 1 16s. a shift, Class 2 15s.
	Cornwall, Devon and Dorset	First pay day in June	Workpeople employed in the ball clay industry	Increases of 1½d. an hour in the minimum day work rate and in the "fall back" rate for pieceworkers, and of proportionate amounts for youths and boys. Rates after change, inclusive of bonus of 2s. 6d. a week: minimum day work rate for men 21 years and over 2s. 5d. an hour; "fall back" rates—regular miners (pieceworkers) 2s. 7d., regular surface clay getters (pieceworkers) 2s. 6d.; minimum rates for semi-skilled and maintenance men 1d. to 3d. an hour above the minimum daywork rate; youths and boys 1s. 1½d. at 15 years rising, according to age, to 2s. 2½d. at 20 and under 21.
General Stoneware Manufacture	England and Wales	Second pay day in Feb.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in standard minimum basic rates of 1½d. an hour for kiln firemen and other shift workers, and unskilled male workers 21 years and over, of 1d. for bigware throwers and other skilled workers, of 1d. for women 20 years and over, and of varying amounts for youths, boys and girls. Minimum basic rates after change: bigware throwers and bigware turners 3s. an hour, general throwers 2s. 9d., skilled men (who have served their apprenticeship) 2s. 7½d., unskilled men, 21 and over, 2s. 3d.; kiln firemen and other shift workers—such hourly or shift rates as will secure not less than 140s. for a 56-hour week; women 20 years and over 1s. 6d. an hour.
Cast Stone and Cast Concrete Products Manufacture	East Midlands ..	First full pay week commencing after 1 June	Men, youths and boys	New occupational grading scheme adopted, resulting in an increase of ½d. an hour for some workers. Rates after change: Grade 3—finishers of cast stone and leading operators on central batch mixer plant of a capacity of more than 9,000 cubic feet a week 2s. 8d. an hour, Grade 2—makers of cast stone, leading operators on central batch mixer plant of a capacity of not more than 9,000 cubic feet a week and assistants to leading operators on central batch mixer plant of a capacity of more than 9,000 cubic feet a week 2s. 7½d., Grade 1—all other workers 2s. 7d.
Coke Manufacture	Scotland, Cumberland, South Durham, Cleveland, Lancashire, Lincolnshire, Northants. and South Wales (certain firms)*	3 June	Workpeople employed at coke oven plants attached to blastfurnaces	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 2-6d. a shift (8s. 1-5d. to 8s. 4-1d. for shift rated workers) or by 0-35d. an hour (1s. 1-3d. to 1s. 1-65d. for hourly rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 1-95d. a shift (6s. 1-12d. to 6s. 3-07d.) or by 0-27d. an hour (9-97d. to 10-24d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years and for women employed on youths' work, and by 1-3d. a shift (4s. 0-75d. to 4s. 2-05d.) or by 0-17d. an hour (6-65d. to 6-82d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
Chemicals Manufacture	Great Britain	First pay week in June	Workpeople (other than maintenance workers) employed in the manufacture of heavy chemicals, and in the chemical manufacturing side of the plastics industry	Increases of 1d. an hour in minimum time rates for men 21 years and over, of ½d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum time rates after change include: men 21 years and over—day labourers, London (within 15-mile radius from Charing Cross) 2s. 7½d. an hour, other districts 2s. 6½d., shift workers, 3-shift system 2s. 10½d., 2s. 9½d., 2-shift system 2s. 9½d., 2s. 8½d., night workers 2s. 10½d., 2s. 9½d.; women 21 years and over—on women's work 1s. 10d., 1s. 9½d., on 2-shift work 1s. 11½d., 1s. 10½d., on men's work (1st month) 1s. 10d., 1s. 9½d., thereafter 2s. 0½d., 1s. 11½d.‡
	do.	do.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of chemical fertilisers	Increases of 1d. an hour in minimum time rates for men 21 years and over, of ½d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum time rates after change include: men 21 years and over—day labourers, London (within 15-mile radius from Charing Cross) 2s. 7½d. an hour, other districts, Class 1 firms 2s. 6½d., Class 2 2s. 5½d., shift workers, 3-shift system 2s. 10½d., 2s. 9½d., 2-shift system 2s. 9½d., 2s. 8½d., night workers 2s. 10½d., 2s. 9½d.; women 21 years and over—on women's work 1s. 10d., 1s. 9½d., on 2-shift work 1s. 11½d., 1s. 10½d., on men's work (1st month) 1s. 10d., 1s. 9½d., thereafter 2s. 0½d., 1s. 11½d.‡
	England and Wales	do.	Building craftsmen employed in heavy chemical works	Increase of 1d. an hour. Rates after change: London (within a radius of 12 miles from Charing Cross) 3s. 4d. an hour (between 12 and 15 miles from Charing Cross) 3s. 3½d., elsewhere 3s. 2½d. Chemical plumbers and lead burners continue to receive 1d. an hour above these rates.§
	do.	do.	Skilled engineers, etc., employed on engineering and maintenance work in the heavy chemical industry, and in Class 1 firms in the fertiliser industry	Increases of 1d. an hour in minimum rates for men, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, youths and boys. Minimum rates after change: London district 3s. 3½d. an hour, elsewhere 3s. 2½d.‡
Pig Iron Manufacture	England and Wales and certain works in Scotland	3 June	Workpeople employed at blastfurnaces, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 2-6d. a shift (8s. 1-5d. to 8s. 4-1d. for shift rated workers) or by 0-35d. an hour (1s. 1-3d. to 1s. 1-65d. for hourly rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 1-95d. a shift (6s. 1-12d. to 6s. 3-07d.) or by 0-27d. an hour (9-97d. to 10-24d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years and for women employed on youths' work, and by 1-3d. a shift (4s. 0-75d. to 4s. 2-05d.) or by 0-17d. an hour (6-65d. to 6-82d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
	West of Scotland	Pay period commencing nearest 1 June	Workpeople employed at certain blastfurnaces, excluding those engaged on maintenance work	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased† by 2-6d. a shift (8s. 1-5d. to 8s. 4-1d.) for men, with usual proportions for youths.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Great Britain¶ ..	4 June	Workpeople employed at steel sheet rolling mills	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 2-6d. a shift (8s. 1-5d. to 8s. 4-1d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 1-95d. (6s. 1-125d. to 6s. 3-075d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 1-3d. (4s. 0-75d. to 4s. 2-05d.) for those under 18.
	Great Britain¶ ..	3 June	Workpeople employed in steel melting shops (melters, pitmen, slagmen, lademen, furnace helpers, gas producermen, semi-skilled workers and labourers, etc.)	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 2-6d. a shift (8s. 1-5d. to 8s. 4-1d. for shift rated workers) or by 0-35d. an hour (1s. 1-3d. to 1s. 1-65d. for hourly rated workers) for men and women, by 1-95d. a shift (6s. 1-12d. to 6s. 3-07d.) or by 0-27d. an hour (9-97d. to 10-24d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 1-3d. a shift (4s. 0-75d. to 4s. 2-05d.) or by 0-17d. an hour (6-65d. to 6-82d.) for those under 18.
	Great Britain¶ ..	do.	Workpeople employed at steel rolling mills	do.
	North-East Coast	do.	Iron puddlers, millmen, semi-skilled workers, labourers, etc., employed at iron puddling furnaces and rolling mills	do.

\* These increases affected employees of firms which are members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association.

† Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.

‡ These increases were agreed by the Chemical and Allied Industries Joint Industrial Council; they do not apply to workpeople employed by constituent firms of the Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd.

§ These increases do not apply to workpeople employed by constituent firms of the Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd.

¶ These increases affected mainly the employees of firms which are members of the Sheet Trade Board, the districts concerned being Staffordshire, Cheshire, Tees-side, South Wales and Northamptonshire and the Glasgow district.

‡ These increases affected employees of firms which are members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association, the principal districts concerned being the North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South Yorkshire (excluding Sheffield special steels district), Lincolnshire, South Wales and West of Scotland.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during June—continued

Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Iron and Steel Manufacture— (continued)	Great Britain*	1 Apr.	Maintenance craftsmen employed on coke oven and blastfurnace plants, in steel melting shops, and in steel rolling mills	Increase of 5s. 7d. a week in consolidated rate. Rate after change for fully skilled craftsmen for a 44-hour week: consolidated minimum rate of 96s., plus a cost-of-living addition of 48s. 1d. (at 1st April), and a tonnage bonus calculated in accordance with existing arrangements; existing differentials payable to various classes of craftsmen to be maintained.
	do.	3 June	do.	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 0.35d. an hour (1s. 1.3d. to 1s. 1.65d.) for craftsmen, by 0.27d. (9.97d. to 10.24d.) for apprentices 18 to 21 years, and by 0.17d. (6.65d. to 6.82d.) for apprentices under 18.
	South-West Wales	do.	Workpeople employed in Siemens steel manufacture, except bricklayers and carpenters	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 2.6d. a shift (7s. 0.5d. to 7s. 3.1d.) for men and women employed on men's work, by 1.625d. (4s. 9d. to 4s. 10.625d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 1.3d. (3s. 6.25d. to 3s. 7.55d.) for youths under 18 years.
Tinplate Manufacture	South Wales, Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire	do.	Men, youths, women and juveniles (except apprentices)	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 2.6d. a shift (8s. 1.5d. to 8s. 4.1d.) for men and for women engaged specifically to replace male labour, by 1.95d. (6s. 1.125d. to 6s. 3.075d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years and for women 18 years and over, and by 1.3d. (4s. 0.75d. to 4s. 2.05d.) for workers under 18.
Tube Manufacture	Newport and Landore	do.	Men, youths and boys	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 2.32d. a shift (7s. 1.84d. to 7s. 4.16d.) for men, and by 1.16d. (3s. 6.92d. to 3s. 8.08d.) for youths and boys.
Galvanising	England and Wales	4 June	Galvanisers and ancillary workers employed at steel sheet works, other than those engaged in the process of annealing	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 2.6d. a shift (8s. 1.5d. to 8s. 4.1d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 1.95d. (6s. 1.125d. to 6s. 3.075d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 1.3d. (4s. 0.75d. to 4s. 2.05d.) for those under 18.
Rayon Yarn Production	Great Britain	First full pay week following 22 June	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 2½d. an hour for men 21 years and over, of 2d. for women 18 and over and youths 18 to 20, and of 1½d. for younger workers. Minimum time rates after change: men 21 years and over 2s. 6½d. an hour, women 18 and over 1s. 9½d.
Hosiery Manufacture	Midlands‡	First pay day in June	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 1d. in the shilling (1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.) on basic wages.
	Hawick	Pay day in week ending 15 June	Men, women and juveniles	Increase† of 5 per cent. (60 to 65 per cent.) on all basic rates, resulting in minimum increases of 2s. 6d. a week for journeymen, of 1s. 7½d. for journeywomen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum weekly rates after change, inclusive of the percentage bonus of 65 per cent. on basic rates and the flat rate bonus of 20s. for men and 15s. for women: journeymen 102s. 6d. a week, journeywomen 68s. 1d.
Hosiery, Dyeing, Finishing, etc.	Midlands (various districts)§	do.	do.	Increase† of 2½ per cent. (10 to 12½ per cent.) in the percentage addition paid on all time and piece rates.
Carpet Manufacture	Great Britain	First pay day in June	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Cost-of-living bonus increased† from 17½ per cent. to 20 per cent. on time rates and on gross earnings of piece workers.
Lace Furnishings Manufacture	Scotland	Beginning of first full pay period following 31 May	Weavers and spoolers employed on double-shifted machines	Allowance of 3d. an hour granted for all hours worked.
Lace and Net Finishing	Great Britain	4 June	Workpeople (mainly female) employed in the machine-made lace and net finishing trade	Increases in general minimum time rates of 6d. or 5d. an hour for workers other than learners, and of varying amounts for learners. General minimum time rates after change for workers other than learners 1s. 5d. an hour; workers who fetch their own work from the warehouse 1s. 8d.; workers entering the trade for the first time after the age of 18, 1s. 3d. an hour during the first 6 months, thereafter 1s. 5d.¶
Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Manufacture	Great Britain	1 June	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 7s. a week (or 1.87d. an hour) in general minimum time rates for men 21 years and over, of 5s. (or 1.33d.) for women 18 or over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers; increase of 5s. a week (or 1.33d. an hour) in piecework basis time rate for female workers. General minimum time rates after change: men 21 years and over 100s. a week (2s. 2.67d. an hour), youths and boys 34s. (9.27d.) at under 16 years, rising to 84s. (1s. 10.4d.) at 20; women 18 years or over except late entrants 66s. 6d. (1s. 5.73d.), girls 32s. (8.73d.) at under 16 years, rising to 51s. (1s. 1.6d.) at 17, late entrants 43s. 6d. (11.6d.) during first three months; piecework basis time rate for female workers of all ages 71s. 9d. (1s. 7.13d.)¶
Waterproof Garment Manufacture	Lancashire and Cheshire	Second pay day in June	Male and female workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 2½ per cent. (57½ to 60 per cent.). Inclusive minimum time rates after change include: adult males—makers, machinists and passers 132s. a week; adult females—makers, machinists, button-hole machinists, passers and finishers 84s., button machinists, bar tackers, folders, markers, eyeletters and studders 77s. 8d.
Retail Bespoke Tailoring	Scotland	13 June	Male and female workers	Increases of 1½d. an hour in general minimum time rates for male and female workers, other than learners and improvers, and of varying amounts for learners and improvers; increases of ½d. or 1½d., according to area, in piecework basis time rates for journeymen, and of 1d. or 1½d. for female workers. Rates after change include: workers with 5 years' employment in the trade (3 years in the case of late entrants)—general minimum time rates, journeymen Area A 2s. 3½d. an hour, Area B 2s. 3½d., Area C 2s. 0½d., female workers 1s. 7½d., 1s. 6d., 1s. 5½d.; piecework basis time rates, journeymen 2s. 5½d., 2s. 4½d., 2s. 2d.; female workers 1s. 8½d., 1s. 7½d., 1s. 7d.; general minimum time rates for learners and improvers—males Area A 23s. 6d. a week during 1st year, rising to 69s. 9d. during 5th year, Area B 22s. 6d. to 65s. 9d., Area C 21s. 9d. to 64s. 6d.; females 23s. 6d. to 53s. 9d., 22s. 6d. to 50s., 21s. 9d. to 48s. 3d.¶
Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Manufacture	Northern Ireland	11 June	Women and girls (retail branch)	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other than learners, and of 1½d. or 2d. for learners; increase of 2d. an hour in piecework basis time rates. General minimum time rates after change include: workers 20 years or over, with not less than 2 years' experience after learnership, employed as "fully qualified" bodice, skirt, gown or blouse hands—Area A 1s. 7d. an hour, B 1s. 5½d., C 1s. 4d.; other female workers, except learners 1s. 5½d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 4d. Piecework basis time rates: workers 20 years or over, with not less than 2 years' experience after learnership, employed as "fully qualified" bodice, skirt, gown or blouse hands—Area A 1s. 8d. an hour, B 1s. 6½d., C 1s. 5d., other female workers 1s. 6½d., 1s. 5d., 1s. 5d.¶
Boot and Shoe Manufacture	Great Britain (except Rossendale Valley)	First pay day in June	Timeworkers	Increases† of 4s. a week in day wage rates for men 21 years and over, of 3s. for women 20 years and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum weekly rates after change: male workers 39s. at 15, rising to 112s. at 21 and over, female workers 39s. at 15, rising to 81s. at 20 and over.
			Pieceworkers	Increase† of 5 per cent. on basic statement prices, making a total addition of 57½ per cent. for male workers and 67½ per cent. for female workers.

\* These increases affected employees of firms which are members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association, the principal districts concerned being the North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South Yorkshire (excluding Sheffield special steel district), Lincolnshire, South Wales and West of Scotland.  
 † Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.  
 ‡ Including Hinckley, Leicester, Loughborough, Nottingham, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Mansfield and district.  
 § Including Leicester, Loughborough, Hinckley and district, Nuneaton and Nottingham district and Derby.  
 ¶ These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 262 of the June issue of this GAZETTE.  
 ¶ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 300.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during June—continued

Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Industries Ancillary to Boot and Shoe Manufacture*	Great Britain (except Rossendale Valley)	First pay day in June	Timeworkers	Increases† of 4s. a week in day wage rates for men 21 years and over, of 3s. for women 20 years and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum weekly rates after change: male workers 39s. at 15, rising to 112s. at 21 and over, female workers 39s. at 15, rising to 81s. at 20 and over.
			Pieceworkers	Increase† of 5 per cent. on basic statement prices.
Biscuit Manufacture	Great Britain	First pay day in week commencing 18 June	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Basic rates and war bonus consolidated in new minimum weekly rates, resulting in increases of 8s. a week for men 21 years and over, of 6s. for male workers 18 and under 21, of 3s. for those under 18, of 5s. for female workers 18 and over, and of 3s. for those under 18. Minimum weekly rates after change: men 21 years and over 108s. a week, plus 4s. to 15s. according to grade of occupation, youths and boys 41s. at 15 years, rising to 90s. at 20; women 21 years and over 75s., plus 4s. or 6s., girls 40s. at 15 years, rising to 73s. at 20.
Food Manufacture	Great Britain	Pay day in week commencing 4 June	Shift and night workers employed in the manufacture, preparation and processing of food	Additional payments increased by 1s. 2d. a week (7s. 4d. to 8s. 6d.) for workers on a two-shift system, by 1s. 6d. (8s. to 9s. 6d.) for the first and second shifts, and by 2s. (12s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.) for the third shift, for workers on a three-shift system, and by 6s. (15s. to 21s.) for nightworkers.‡
Aerated Waters Manufacture	Scotland	1 June	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in general minimum time rates of 1½d. an hour for male workers 21 years or over, of 1½d. for female workers 19 and under 20, of ½d. for those 20 or over, of ½d. to 1½d., according to age, for youths and boys, and of ½d. to ¾d. for girls under 19. General minimum time rates after change include: men 21 years or over 2s. 1d. an hour, women 19 or over 1s. 4½d. (previously the adult rate was paid at 20 years of age), Orkney and Shetland Islands—1d. an hour less in each case.§
Tobacco, etc., Manufacture	Great Britain	Week commencing 18 June	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in minimum rates of 7s. 6d. or 5s. a week, according to scale, for men 21 years and over, of 5s. or 4s. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: Scale I (factories whose manufacture of cigarettes exceeds 20 per cent. of total manufacture of all types of tobacco) men 21 and over 121s. a week, women 21 and over 85s.; Scale II (factories whose manufacture of cigarettes does not exceed 20 per cent. of total tobacco manufacture) men 21 and over 110s., women 21 and over 76s. 6d.¶
Fish Curing	Hull	Beginning of first full pay period following 18 June	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 10s. a week in minimum rates for men 21 years and over, of 18s. 6d. for women 20 and over, of 5s. to 9s., according to age, for youths and boys, and of 4s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. for girls. Minimum rates after change: men—splitters 135s. a week, filleters, motor drivers, night smokers/chargehands 125s., assistant night smokers 110s., unskilled male workers 40s. at 15, rising to 110s. at 21 and over; women—herring splitters and regular fish washers 81s. 6d., unskilled female workers 36s. at 15, rising to 75s. at 20 and over.
Sawmilling	England and Wales	First full pay period following 11 June	Male sawmill labourers employed in handling timber after its initial piling in the sawmill yard	Increases of 1½d. an hour for men 21 years and over and of proportionate amounts for younger workers. District minimum rates after change: London district, Blyth, Hartlepool, Humber, Tees, Tyne and Wear—2s. 7d. an hour, Berwick-on-Tweed, Barrow-in-Furness, Coventry, Carlisle, Gloucester, Kendal, Leicester, Northampton, Nottingham, Plymouth, Sheffield, Portsmouth, Southampton and the West Riding of Yorkshire—2s. 6d., Devon (excluding Plymouth), Somerset (excluding the North East of that County), East Anglian towns, (Boston, Cambridge, Chelmsford, Colchester, Hertford, Ipswich, Kings Lynn, Lowestoft, Southend, Suttonbridge, Wisbech). South Coast towns (Brighton to Shoreham, Bexhill, Eastbourne and Hastings)—2s. 5½d., Cumberland (excluding Carlisle), Dorset, East Anglia other than the towns specified above, Hants. (excluding Portsmouth and Southampton), the South Coast Area other than the towns specified above, and Westmorland (excluding Kendal)—2s. 5½d.
Basket Making	United Kingdom	First pay day in week commencing 4 June	Female labourers 19 years and over Men, women and apprentices	Increase† of 1d. an hour (1s. 8½d. to 1s. 9½d.). Increase† of 7½ per cent., in bonus percentage on time rates (82½ to 90 per cent.) and in piecework rates (92 to 100 per cent.). Minimum time rates after change include: journeymen basket makers 1s. 5½d. an hour, skilled fitters 1s. 4d., labourers 1s. 3d.; women 19 years and over 11½d.; plus 90 per cent. in each case.
Stone Carving, Wood Carving and Modelling	Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Beginning of first full pay week after 1 June	Journeymen and apprentices	New cost-of-living bonus adopted involving increases of 1½d. an hour for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum rates after change include: journeymen 21 years and over 3s. 9d. an hour, modelling or carving figures in the round or in relief 4s. 11d., plus 1½d. an hour cost-of-living bonus in each case.
Rubber Manufacture	Great Britain	First full pay period commencing on or after 24 June	Timeworkers	Increases of 3d. an hour for men 21 years and over, of 2½d. for women 21 years and over, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Basic time rates after change include: men—Grade A unskilled workers 2s. 6d. an hour, Grade B semi-skilled 2s. 7½d., Grade C skilled 2s. 9d., Grade D work calling for special skill or responsibility, including working chargehands 2s. 10½d.; women 1s. 10d., 1s. 10½d., 1s. 11d., 1s. 11½d.¶
Rubber Floor Laying	Great Britain	First full pay period commencing on or after 24 June	Workers on systems of payment by results Skilled layers and labourers	Piecework prices or bonus schemes to be sufficient to yield to an adult worker of average ability not less than the following amounts: men—Grade A 3s. 375d. an hour, Grade B 37.25d., Grade C 39.125d., Grade D 41d.; women 25.625d., 26.25d., 26.875d., 27.5d.¶
Cinematograph Film Production	Great Britain	11 June	Workpeople, other than technicians and workers employed in the production of newsreels and short films	Increases of 5d. an hour (18s. 4d. for a 44-hour week or 17s. 6d. for a 42-hour week) for all adult workers with weekly wage rates of 250s. or less, of such less amounts for workers with rates in excess of 250s. but less than 268s. 4d. as will bring their rates up to 268s. 4d., and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: studio standard agreement—craft grades 176s. a week (4s. an hour), semi-skilled grades 161s. 4d. (3s. 8d.), general grades (labouring, etc.) 144s. 10d. (3s. 3½d.), other grades (unclassified—e.g., crane operators, property makers, etc.) 168s. 8d. (3s. 10d.), sculptors and modellers 227s. 4d. (5s. 2d.) to 268s. 4d. (6s. 1d.), according to grade, (chargehands 6d. an hour above appropriate craft rate, supervising chargehands 1s. an hour above), first projectionists 188s. 6d. (4s. 3½d.), second 148s. 6d. (3s. 4½d.), third 128s. 6d. (2s. 11d.); general grades agreement—transport workers, gardeners, storemen, cleaners, etc., male workers 124s. 8d. (2s. 10d.) to 212s. 8d. (4s. 10d.) according to occupation, female cleaners 113s. 8d. (2s. 7d.) to 121s. (2s. 9d.).**
	United Kingdom	First pay day in June	Technical workers whose normal salaries do not exceed £19 10s. a week, and learners, employed in producing newsreels	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 1s. a week (33s. 6d. to 34s. 6d.) at 21 years and over, and by 8d. (22s. 4d. to 23s.) at under 21.
	Great Britain	do.	Laboratory workers, including technical and clerical workers and certain other workers†† employed in film printing and processing laboratories	do.

\* The industries concerned are cut sole, last and upper pattern, stiffener, toe puff, built heel and wood heel manufacturing and wood heel processing.  
 † Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.  
 ‡ These increases were agreed upon by the Joint Industrial Council for the Food Manufacturers' Industrial Group, and apply to workpeople employed by members of the group.  
 § These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 262 of the June issue of this GAZETTE.  
 ¶ These increases were the result of an agreement made by the National Joint Negotiating Committee for the Tobacco Industry.  
 \*\* These changes resulted from an agreement of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Rubber Manufacturing Industry.  
 †† Extra minimum hourly differential rates, varying from 1d. to 4d., are payable to specified craft, semi-skilled and general grade workers, and weekly allowances, varying from 1s. to 2s. 6d., are payable for tools where supplied by employees in the craft grades.  
 ††† Including boiler attendants, storemen, transport mechanics, transport drivers, charge-hand cleaners, cleaners, commissionaires, doormen and gatemen, charge-hand painters, painters, painters' mates, carpenters, carpenters' mates and general labourers.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during June—continued

Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Envelope and Stationery Manufacture	England and Wales	Pay day in week commencing 4 June in respect of the pay week for which payment is then made	Male and female workers	Increases of 10s. to 23s. 6d. a week, according to occupation, in minimum grade rates for adult male workers, of 8s. for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for learners. Minimum weekly rates after change include: London, men 21 years and over—envelope machine adjusters, relief stampers 155s., cutters (guillotine) 152s., cutters (envelope), tag and doyley machine adjusters, warehousemen (leading hands), packers for export 147s., warehousemen and packers (ordinary, including rail), slitters and reelers (for mill reels) 135s., porters and general assistants 127s.; women 18 years and over, on completion of training 85s., after 5 years' experience 89s.; Provinces, men—envelope machine adjusters, cutters (guillotine and envelope), head stock-keepers, relief stampers, after 5 years' experience, Grade 1 towns 143s. 6d., Grade 2 138s., Grade 3 136s., Grade 4 134s. 6d.; tag and doyley machine adjusters, after 4 years' experience, 130s., 127s., 126s., 125s., warehousemen, packers and slitters (for mill reels), after 3 years' experience 121s. 6d., 118s. 6d., 117s. 6d., 116s. 6d., porters and general assistants, 21 years and over 113s. 6d., 110s. 6d., 109s. 6d., 108s. 6d.; women 18 years and over, on completion of training, 78s., 76s., 75s. 6d., 75s., after 5 years' experience 82s., 80s., 79s. 6d., 79s.*
Printing	England and Wales (excluding London)	do.	Workpeople employed in general printing, periodical and newspaper production (excluding skilled men in photogravure processes and lithographic departments and workpeople employed on certain national newspapers)	Increases in basic wage rates of 12s. 6d. or 10s. a week, according to occupation, for adult male workers (9s. only in Barry, Llanelli, Rotherham and Swansea for stereotypers and electrotypers), of 8s. for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and learners. Minimum weekly rates after change include: hand compositors,† readers and monotype caster attendants—jobbing, weekly and bi-weekly newspapers, Grade 1 towns 143s. 6d., Grade 2 138s., Grade 3 136s., Grade 4 134s. 6d.; stereotypers and electrotypers† Grade 1 143s. 6d., Grade 1A 141s. 6d., Grade 2 138s. 6d., 138s. 6d., 134s. 6d., Class 2 130s., 127s., 126s., 125s., Class 3 121s. 6d., 118s. 6d., 117s. 6d., 116s. 6d., Class 4 113s. 6d., 110s. 6d., 109s. 6d., 108s. 6d.; rotary machine minders—jobbing, bookwork and weekly publication 151s., 145s. 6d., 143s. 6d., 142s., weekly newspapers 148s. 6d., 143s., 141s., 139s. 6d.; linotype, intertype and monotype operators—jobbing and weekly newspapers 148s. 6d., 143s., 141s., 139s. 6d.; printers' assistants, etc., in jobbing offices—Class 1 143s. 6d., 138s. 6d., 134s. 6d., Class 2 130s., 127s., 126s., 125s., Class 3 121s. 6d., 118s. 6d., 117s. 6d., 116s. 6d., Class 4 113s. 6d., 110s. 6d., 109s. 6d., 108s. 6d.; printers' assistants, etc., in newspaper offices—weekly newspapers, Class I 130s., 125s. 6d., 124s., 122s. 6d., Class II 126s., 121s. 6d., 120s., 118s. 6d., Class III 120s., 115s. 6d., 114s., 112s. 6d.; bookbinders and machine rulers 143s. 6d., 138s., 136s., 134s. 6d.; women—binding departments and feeders in letterpress and litho machine departments (on completion of training) 78s., 76s., 75s. 6d., 75s., (after 5 years' experience) 85s. 6d., 83s. 6d., 83s., 82s. 6d.*
	London	do.	Workpeople employed in general printing and periodical production (excluding skilled men in composing, reading, photogravure and lithographic departments)	Increases in minimum rates varying from 10s. to 20s. 6d. a week, according to occupation, for men 21 years and over, of 8s. for adult women, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum weekly rates after change include: printing machine managers 155s. to 189s., according to type of machine operated; male or female feeders on certain printing and folding machines, according to type of machine, night 177s. 2d., 2d. to 185s. 7d., female feeders 21 years and over, on flat bed printing machines, etc., 86s., on direct rotary litho and rotary offset machines 86s. to 96s.; assistants on letterpress rotary and intaglio rotary machines—brake hands on small and slow running rotary machines, day 138s., night 192s. 4d., brake hands and oilers on other machines, day 146s. to 152s., according to type of machine, night 204s. 2d. to 212s. 7d. reel hands, fly hands, etc., day 143s. 6d. to 149s. 6d., night 209s. 9d. to 209s. 3d.; linotype assistants and proof pullers (galley and rough work) day 127s., night 177s. 2d., copyholders, day 117s., night 163s. 8d.; warehousemen and cutters—binders' cutters and men in charge of trimming machines 152s., head stock-keepers, cutters and men in charge of one or more folding, stitching or wrapping machines 152s., warehousemen (leading hands) and packers for export 147s., packers for rail 145s., bench hands and packers (ordinary) 135s., warehouse porters 127s.; bookbinders and machine rulers (including workers in publishers' and library binding houses) 155s.; skilled women workers in warehouses and bindery 85s. (on completion of training), 92s. 6d. (after 5 years' experience).*
Printing	Scotland	do.	Bookbinding, ruling, manufacturing stationery, and warehouse operatives	Increases of 12s. 6d. a week for bookbinders, machine rulers, guillotine cutters and qualified warehousemen (with not less than 5 years' experience), of 10s. for porters, packers and general assistants, of 8s. for women, and of varying amounts for learners and apprentices. Minimum weekly rates after change include: bookbinders, machine rulers, guillotine cutters and qualified warehousemen (with not less than 5 years' experience), Grade A towns 143s. 6d., Grade B 142s., Grade C 140s. 6d.; porters, packers and general assistants 118s. 6d., 116s. 6d., 115s.; women engaged in book-binding, stationery manufacture, machine feeding and warehousing 78s., 76s. 6d., 75s.; women with 5 or more years' experience after training 85s. 6d., 84s., 82s. 6d.*
	do.	Pay day in week commencing 11 June in respect of period for which payment is then made	Workpeople employed in the letterpress section of the general jobbing and weekly newspaper printing industry	Increases of 12s. 6d. a week for compositors (including female compositors), machinemen, monotype keyboard operators, readers and linotype operators, of 10s. for male auxiliary workers, of 8s. for female auxiliary workers, and of varying amounts for apprentices and learners. Minimum weekly rates after change include: compositors and machinemen—Grade I towns 143s. 6d., Grade II 140s. 6d., Grade III 137s. 6d.; monotype keyboard operators and readers 148s. 6d., 145s. 6d., 142s. 6d.; linotype operators 151s., 148s., 145s.; auxiliary workers—male 118s. 6d., 116s. 6d., 115s., female 78s., 76s. 6d., 75s.; females with 5 years' or more experience as adult workers 85s. 6d., 84s., 82s. 6d.*
Railway Service	Northern Ireland	9 May †	Conciliation grades employed by the Great Northern Railway (Ireland)	Revised scales of wages adopted, resulting in increases of varying amounts, according to grade and area. Rates after change include: traffic staff—traffic porters 93s. a week, leading passenger porters 97s., ticket collectors—station 102s., train 105s. 6d., guards (passenger and goods) 103s. 6d. in 1st and 2nd year of service, rising to 109s. in 5th year of service, head shunters 109s., shunters 102s., goods porters—class I (Belfast and Londonderry) 99s. 6d., class II (elsewhere) 95s. 6d.; quay staff—checkers 114s. 6d., porters 108s. 6d.; permanent way staff—platelayers class I 97s., class II 95s.; signal and telegraph staff—linemen, fitters, blacksmiths 110s., wiremen and fixers 105s., labourers 97s.; locomotive shed staff—shedmen 99s. 6d.; carriage and wagon staff—carriage and wagon examiners 107s., carriage servicemen 96s. 6d., juniors—boy porters, and other juniors, 31s. at 15 years rising to 76s. at 20; motive power staff—drivers 126s. in 1st year of service rising to 144s. in 5th year of service, firemen 108s. in 1st year of service rising to 126s. after 10th year of service, cleaners 48s. at 16 years, rising to 95s. at 21 and over.

\* These changes were the result of separate agreements made between the British Federation of Master Printers, the London Master Printers' Association, the Newspaper Society, and the Scottish Alliance of Employers in the Printing and Kindred Trades, and the trade unions concerned. The agreements, which are to remain in force for a period of 5 years, provide that an employer is entitled to absorb or consolidate house rates and merit money payments up to the amount of the increase in the basic minimum rates. The agreements also provide for the introduction in July, 1951, of a cost-of-living bonus based on the official index of retail prices. The bonus is to be calculated on the first pay day in January and July each year in accordance with the index figure in the May and November immediately preceding, and for each point rise or fall in the range above the index figure of 114 the bonus is to be increased or decreased by 1s. a week for males and 9d. for female workers 18 years or over.

† The difference between the minimum rates for compositors, etc., and stereotypers, etc., will disappear shortly under a new grading schedule for the industry.

‡ This increase was the result of a National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) award made in June, with retrospective effect to the date shown.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during June—continued

Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Civil Air Transport	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay week following 31 May	Fire brigade men, security wardens, commissionaires and male receptionists	Increases of 9s. a week for fire brigade men, of 7s., 8s. or 9s. for security wardens, and 9s. to 14s. for commissionaires and male receptionists in London, and of 14s. for all workers in Provinces. Rates after change: London—firemen 139s. a week in first year of service, rising to 164s. in 12th year of service, leading firemen 159s. in 1st year rising to 179s. in 11th year, fire section leaders 174s. in 1st year rising to 204s. in 11th year; security wardens 139s. in 1st year rising to 164s. in 6th year, corporal wardens 154s. in 1st year rising to 164s. in 3rd year, sergeant wardens 171s. 6d. in 1st year rising to 186s. 6d. in 3rd year; commissionaires and male receptionists 129s. in 1st year rising to 154s. in 12th year; Provinces—rates are 10s. a week less in each case.
Post Office	Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1 June	Manipulative grades (including postmen, postmen higher grade, male and female telegraphists, telephonists and postal and telegraph officers, etc., but excluding cleaners and kindred grades)	Treasury scheme of provincial differentiation for weekly-paid staff adopted, making the differentiation from London scales (which remain unchanged) as follows: postal and telegraph officers—intermediate scale, 20 years of age and under 3s. below London pay, 21 and over 4s. below; provincial scale 6s. and 8s. below, respectively; all other grades (juveniles and adults)—intermediate scale 3s. below London pay, provincial scale 6s. below. Weekly rates after change for workers 21 years and over include: postmen—intermediate 103s. at 21 rising to 131s., provincial 100s. to 128s.; postmen, higher grade (24 years or under) intermediate 117s. 6d. to 143s., provincial 114s. 6d. to 140s.; telegraphists (male)—intermediate 108s. 6d. to 149s., provincial 102s. 6d. to 146s.; telegraphists (female)—intermediate 97s. to 114s. 6d., provincial 94s. to 111s. 6d.; telephonists (male)—intermediate 103s. to 145s., provincial 100s. to 142s.; telephonists (female)—intermediate 96s. to 111s. 6d., provincial 93s. to 108s. 6d.; postal and telegraph officers (male)—intermediate 106s. to 168s., provincial 102s. to 164s., postal and telegraph officers (female)—intermediate 97s. 6d. to 133s. 6d., provincial 93s. 6d. to 129s. 6d.*
Retail Food Distribution	Scotland	18 June	Shop managers and managers	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 3s. or 4s. a week, according to weekly trade, for shop managers, and of 1s. to 6s. for manageresses; scales of remuneration adopted for temporary managers and manageresses. Minimum rates after change: shop managers 111s. a week where weekly trade is under £50 to 130s. where weekly trade is £200, shop manageresses 82s. to 116s.; plus in each case 1s. a week for each additional complete £10 of weekly trade above £200 and up to £350, and a further 1s. for every additional £20 of weekly trade; temporary shop managers and manageresses continuously employed—managers during first two weeks of employment 116s., during third and fourth weeks 126s.; manageresses 82s. and 87s.; manageresses in shops normally in the charge of a manager 87s., 97s.; thereafter appropriate weekly minimum remuneration for a shop manager or manageress.†
Retail Food Distribution	Scotland		Transport workers	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 1s. to 6s. a week, according to age and to type of vehicle, for central transport workers, and of 1s. or 5s., according to type of vehicle, for retail transport workers. Minimum rates after change: central transport workers—drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity and drivers of one-horse drawn vehicles, area 1 59s. 6d. a week at under 18 years, rising to 106s. at 21 or over, area 2 55s. 6d. to 102s.; central and retail transport workers—drivers, all ages, of mechanically propelled vehicles of over 1 ton (over 1½ tons for retail transport workers) and up to 5 tons carrying capacity and drivers of two-horse drawn vehicles, area 1 109s., area 2 103s., of over 5 tons 113s., 107s.†
			Other workers	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 2s. to 6s. a week, according to age and grade, for male workers, and of 1s. to 5s. for female workers. Minimum rates after change: Grade 1 clerks 25 years or over—male workers, area 1 110s. a week, area 2 106s., female workers 80s., 76s.; Grade 1 clerks under 25 years, Grade 2 clerks, shop assistants, central warehouse, other transport workers and all other workers—male workers, area 1 32s. at 15, rising to 106s. at 24 or over, area 2 30s. to 102s., female workers, area 1 30s. to 77s., area 2 28s. to 73s.†
Retail Meat Distribution	Certain districts in Northern Ireland	Beginning of first full pay period following 15 May	Journeymen butchers	Increase of 5s. 6d. a week 108s. 6d. to 114s.) in minimum rate.
Retail Distribution (Co-operative Societies)	Great Britain	7 May ‡	Managers, manageresses, distributive and ancillary workers	Increases in all areas of 9s. a week for male workers 21 years and over, of 6s. for female workers 21 years and over, of 6s. 6d. for youths 18 to 20, of 4s. 6d. for boys under 18 and for girls 18 to 20, and of 3s. 6d. for girls under 18. Rates after change include: shop assistants in all departments—male workers, Metropolitan area 46s. a week at 15 years, rising to 128s. at 23, Provincial A areas 41s. 6d. to 120s., Provincial B areas 39s. 6d. to 117s., female workers 44s. 6d. to 94s., 40s. to 89s. 6d., 38s. to 87s. 6d.; male warehousemen, packers, porters, cleaners, lift attendants, cellar-men—Metropolitan 46s. at 15 to 121s. 6d. at 23, A 41s. 6d. to 114s. 6d., B 39s. 6d. to 113s. 6d. (warehousemen 23 years and over, Metropolitan 124s. 6d., A 117s. 6d., B 115s. 6d.); female packers, cleaners, lift attendants, warehouse workers—Metropolitan 44s. 6d. at 15 to 89s. 6d. at 23, A 40s. to 84s. 6d., B 38s. to 83s.; adult male milk workers—roundsmen, Metropolitan 125s., A 117s., B 114s., rotary roundsmen, head sterilisers and heat pasteurisers 131s., 121s. 6d., 118s. 6d., foremen 136s., 126s. 6d., 123s. 6d., assistant roundsmen, assistant pasteurisers, assistant sterilisers 122s., 116s., 113s. 6d. (inside workers in the Metropolitan area 126s.); adult female milk workers (other than roundswomen) 92s., 85s. 6d., 83s. 6d.; adult bakery roundsmen—Metropolitan 125s., A 117s., B 114s.; cafe and restaurant workers—male workers, waiters, refreshment bar or buffet attendants, Metropolitan 56s. at 15 to 125s. 6d. at 23, A 53s. to 117s., B 51s. to 114s.; female workers, cashiers, waitresses, refreshment bar or buffet attendants, general kitchen staff 49s. 6d. to 92s., 46s. 6d. to 86s. 6d., 44s. 6d. to 84s. 6d.; clerical workers—male clerks, Metropolitan 46s. at 15 to 136s. at 26, A 41s. 6d. to 130s., B 39s. 6d. to 127s., female clerks (including check office workers) and cash desk workers with additional clerical duties not coming within the scope of the National General Distributive Workers' Agreement 44s. 6d. to 106s. 6d. at 25, 40s. to 97s., 38s. to 95s.; transport workers—one-horse carter and drivers 21 years and over of mechanically and electrically propelled vehicles with carrying capacity of up to and including 15 cwt., Metropolitan 123s., A 115s. 6d., B 114s. 6d., of over 15 cwt. and under 2 tons 126s., 117s. 6d., 115s. 6d. of 2 tons and under 3 tons 129s., 119s., 117s., of 3 tons and up to and including 5 tons 134s. (4 to 5 tons in the Metropolitan area 135s.), 120s., 118s., all other adult workers 123s., 114s. 6d., 113s. 6d.
National Government Service	England and Wales	Pay day in week commencing 28 Apr. §	Adult male workers 19 years and over (other than clerical or supervisory grades) employed at food buffer depots	Increase of 8s. 6d. a week. Minimum rate after change 108s. 6d. a week; workers in depots within a radius of 18 miles from Charing Cross to receive 2s. a week above this rate.
National Government Service	Great Britain (except London area)	Beginning of pay week containing 14 June	Non-skilled workers employed in Government Industrial Establishments who are covered by the Miscellaneous Trades Joint Council	Increases in minimum rates (provincial miscellaneous "M" rates) of 6s. a week for men, of 5s. for women and of proportional amounts for juveniles.

\* London rates are paid within the London Postal Area, intermediate rates in the area outside the London Postal Area but within a radius of 12 miles from Charing Cross, and in eleven of the largest towns, and provincial rates elsewhere. Although the revised rates are, at some points, lower than the former rates, no officer will suffer a reduction in the pay received by him at the time of implementation of the revised arrangements.

† These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 262 of the June issue of this GAZETTE.

‡ These increases were agreed in June and had retrospective effect to the date shown.

§ This increase was agreed in May and had retrospective effect to the date shown.

|| Arrears of wages for the period from the beginning of the pay week containing 1st June to the beginning of the pay week containing 14th June are to be paid at the flat rates of 6s., 5s. and 4s. respectively for men, women and juveniles, irrespective of the hours worked.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during June—*continued*

Industry	District	Date from which change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Local Authority Services	England and Wales	4 June	Building trade craftsmen employed by local authorities in building and civil engineering	Standard hourly rates of wages adopted as follows: London—inner zone 3s. 3d. an hour, outer zone 3s. 2½d., Liverpool and district 3s. 3d., elsewhere—grade A districts 3s. 1½d., A1 3s. 1d., A2 3s. 0½d., A3 3s.; apprentices one-quarter of the appropriate rate at 15 years, rising to seven-eighths at 20.
	do.	11 June	Gravediggers employed by local authorities	Increase of 4s. a week as a result of regrading from group IV to group VI of the national schedule of rates. Rates after change: zone A 118s. 6d. a week, zone B 115s. 6d.*
	Antrim	Beginning of first full pay period following 8 June	Road surfacemen and road foremen employed by the County Council	Increase of 5s. a week. Rates after change: road surfacemen 95s. a week, road foremen 105s.

\* This regrading was the result of a decision of the National Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities (Manual Workers) and applies to those authorities which are affiliated to the Constituent District Joint Councils. It does not apply to Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire where conditions of service are governed by other agreements.

## Index of Rates of Wages

The index figure of rates of wages measures the movement, from month to month, in the level of full-time weekly rates of wages in the principal industries and services in the United Kingdom compared with the level at 30th June, 1947, taken as 100. The industries and services covered by the index and the method of calculation were described on page 41 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1948. The index is based on the recognised rates of wages fixed by collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople, arbitration awards or statutory orders. The percentage increases in the various industries are combined in accordance with the relative importance of the industries, as measured by the total wages bill in 1946. The index does not reflect changes in earnings due to such factors as alterations in working hours, or in piece-work earnings due to variations in output or the introduction of new machinery, etc.

Where necessary the figures have been revised to include changes arranged with retrospective effect or reported too late for inclusion in the current figures.

The figures, on the basis of 30th June, 1947=100, are shown in the next column.

Date (end of month)	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1947				
June .. .. .	100	100	100	100
December .. .	103	103	106	103
1948				
June .. .. .	105	107	108	106
December .. .	107	109	110	107
1949				
June .. .. .	108	111	112	109
December .. .	109	112	113	109
1950				
March .. .. .	109	113	114	110
June .. .. .	109	113	114	110
September .. .	110	114	114	110
December .. .	113	116	118	114
1951				
January .. .. .	115	118	119	115
February .. .	115	118	120	116
March .. .. .	116	119	121	117
April .. .. .	117	120	122	118
May .. .. .	117	121	123	118
June .. .. .	118	122	124	119

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## Industrial Disputes

## DISPUTES IN JUNE

The number of stoppages of work \* arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as beginning in June, was 159. In addition, 25 stoppages which began before June were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workers involved, during June, in these 184 stoppages, including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes, is estimated at about 85,000. The aggregate number of working days lost at the establishments concerned, during June, was about 304,000.

The following Table gives an analysis, by groups of industries, of stoppages of work in June due to industrial disputes:—

Industry Group	Number of Stoppages in progress in Month			Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress in Month	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress in Month
	Started before beginning of Month	Started in Month	Total		
Coal Mining ..	5	104	109	24,000	113,000
Vehicles .. ..	5	11	16	27,200	59,000
Transport, etc. ..	2	7	9	27,600	105,000
All remaining industries and services ..	13	37	50	6,000	27,000
Total, June, 1951 ..	25	159	184	84,800	304,000
Total, May, 1951 ..	20	172	192	59,400	202,000
Total, June, 1950 ..	21	125	146	28,700	95,000

Of the total of 304,000 days lost in June, 261,000 were lost by 54,100 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 43,000 were directly involved and 11,100 indirectly involved (*i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the disputes). The number of days lost in June also included 43,000 days lost by 30,700 workers through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

## Duration

Of 173 stoppages of work, owing to disputes, which ended during June, 62, directly involving 5,400 workers, lasted not more than one day; 32, directly involving 1,800 workers, lasted two days; 21, directly involving 2,900 workers, lasted three days; 27, directly involving 32,500 workers, lasted four to six days; and 31, directly involving 34,600 workers, lasted over six days.

## Causes

Of the 159 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in June, 12, directly involving 700 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 73, directly involving 7,000 workers, on other wage questions; 6, directly involving 200 workers, on questions as to working hours; 17, directly involving 15,600 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular

classes or persons; 46, directly involving 7,700 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 3, directly involving 600 workers, on questions of trade union principle. Two stoppages, directly involving 11,200 workers, were in support of workers involved in other disputes.

## DISPUTES IN THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1951 AND 1950

The following Table gives an analysis, by groups of industries, of all stoppages of work through industrial disputes in the United Kingdom in the first six months of 1951 and 1950:—

Industry Group	January to June, 1951			January to June, 1950		
	Number of Stoppages beginning in period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress	Number of Stoppages beginning in period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	—	—	—	2	3,200	39,000
Coal Mining ..	558	68,200†	207,000	487	58,700†	128,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ..	4	100	§	1	‡	§
Treatment of Non-ferrous Metals	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemicals and Allied Trades	8	600	2,000	3	100	1,000
Metal Manufacturing ..	1	100	§	2	1,000	6,000
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ..	16	2,100	10,000	19	5,700	37,000
Engineering ..	48	4,000	25,000	27	8,200	34,000
Vehicles .. ..	50	14,800	61,000	39	11,500	38,000
Other Metal Industries ..	41	37,400	212,000	26	13,800	62,000
Textiles .. ..	15	1,500	7,000	10	800	5,000
Leather, etc. ..	6	1,700	7,000	7	400	1,000
Clothing .. ..	—	—	—	1	100	1,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	3	1,400	1,000	7	600	2,000
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	8	5,100	18,000	3	200	1,000
Paper and Printing	6	1,100	4,000	18	1,800	15,000
Other Manufacturing Industries	1	‡	§	4	200	§
Building and Contracting ..	5	1,200	4,000	3	1,100	2,000
Gas, Electricity and Water ..	55	14,300	54,000	47	10,800	47,000
Transport, etc. ..	2	2,400	60,000	2	900	11,000
Distributive Trades ..	49	79,200†	543,000	36	25,600†	140,000
Other Services ..	9	800	2,000	7	2,800	8,000
	13	900	3,000	10	600	10,000
Total .. .. .	898	236,900†	1,220,000	761	148,100†	588,000

The number of days lost in the period January to June through stoppages which began in that period was 1,213,000, the number of workers involved in such stoppages being 236,600. In addition, 7,000 days were lost at the beginning of 1951 by 300 workers through stoppages which had begun towards the end of the previous year.

## PRINCIPAL DISPUTES DURING JUNE

Industry, Occupations   and Locality	Approximate Number of Workers involved		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object	Result
	Directly	In-directly	Began	Ended		
COAL MINING:— Colliery workers—Pencoed (one colliery)	540	—	7 June	29 June	Objection to the proposed transfer to another colliery of a number of men who had become redundant owing to the closing of a section of the workings	Work resumed on the advice of trade union officials.
Colliery workers—Glamorganshire (various collieries)	11,130	—	12 June¶	29 June¶	In sympathy with the workers involved in the above dispute	
MOTOR VEHICLE MANUFACTURE:— Workers employed in motor car manufacture—Birmingham (one firm)	10,400	—	20 June	25 June	Demand for the withdrawal of redundancy notices issued to seven workers, including a shop steward	Work resumed.
DOCKS:— Tally clerks, dockers and stevedores— London and Tilbury	1,470	9,000	4 June	13 June	Objection to the recruitment of additional tally clerks on the ground that there was insufficient work for those already registered	Work resumed on the understanding that the clerks would be afforded an opportunity of discussing any further recruitments.

\* Stoppages of work due to disputes not connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour are excluded from the statistics. Stoppages involving fewer than 10 workers, and those which lasted less than one day, are also excluded, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures for the month under review are provisional and subject to revision; those for earlier months have been revised where necessary in accordance with the most recent information.

† Some workers, largely in the coal mining and transport industries, were involved in more than one stoppage and are counted more than once in the totals. The net number of individuals involved in coal mining stoppages in the period under review 1951 was approximately 60,000, and in the corresponding period in 1950 was approximately 50,000, while for transport the net numbers were approximately 60,000 in 1951 and 20,000 in 1950. For all industries combined the corresponding net totals were approximately 205,000 and 130,000.

‡ Less than 50.  
§ Less than 500.

¶ The occupations printed in italics are those of workers indirectly involved, *i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes.

‡ Only a few collieries were involved on 12th June, but during the next week the stoppage spread to a considerable number of others and there were further extensions thereafter. At some collieries work was resumed after a day or two.

## U.K. Index of Retail Prices

FIGURES FOR 19th JUNE, 1951

At 19th June the retail prices index was 125 (prices at 17th June, 1947 = 100), compared with 124 at 22nd May and with 114 at 13th June, 1950. The rise in the index during the month under review was mainly due to higher prices for some articles of food, and to increases in the prices of many articles of clothing.

The interim index of retail prices measures, for the United Kingdom, the average changes, month by month, in the prices of the goods and services which entered into working-class expenditure before the war, the goods and services covered being those recorded in family budgets collected during 1937-38. The index started from 17th June, 1947 (taken as = 100), and measures the changes in the prices of these goods and services from that date. As some goods and services are much more important than others, the relative changes, since 17th June, 1947, in the price levels of the various items included are combined by the use of "weights". These "weights" represent the proportions in which these items entered into working-class expenditure in 1937-38, adjusted to take account of the broad changes in prices between 1937-38 and mid-June, 1947.

The price comparisons used in compiling the index figures relate to a fixed list of items, and steps are taken to ensure that, so far as possible, the index figures reflect real changes in price levels but not changes in the prices quoted which are attributable to variations in quality.

The following Table shows the indices at 19th June, 1951, for each of the main groups of items and for all the groups combined, together with the relative weights which are used in combining the group indices into a single "all items" index:—

GROUP	INDEX FIGURE FOR 19th JUNE, 1951	WEIGHT
I. Food .. .. .	136 (135.9)	348
II. Rent and rates .. .. .	104 (103.8)	88
III. Clothing .. .. .	139 (138.6)	97
IV. Fuel and light .. .. .	126 (125.6)	65
V. Household durable goods .. .. .	134 (134.2)	71
VI. Miscellaneous goods .. .. .	130 (130.4)	35
VII. Services .. .. .	117 (116.8)	79
VIII. Drink and tobacco .. .. .	107 (106.8)	217
All items .. .. .	125 (124.5)	1,000

The group indices, as calculated to the nearest first place of decimals, are shown in brackets in the above Table because these are the figures to which the weights have been applied for the purpose of computing the "all items" index. These decimal figures are shown only in order that, if desired, calculations may be made of the effect of combining particular groups and excluding others.\* The information available as to price changes, however, is such that no precise significance can be attributed to the decimals, and for any other purpose, therefore, the figures should be used to the nearest whole number.

### Food

Between 22nd May and 19th June there were increases in the average prices of apples, potatoes, tea and flour, but the average prices of tomatoes and green vegetables, rabbits and some kinds of fish declined. For the food group as a whole there was a small rise in the level of prices, amounting to less than one-half of 1 per cent., but this was sufficient to raise the index, when expressed to the nearest whole number, from 135 at 22nd May to 136 at 19th June.

### Clothing

During the month under review increases were reported in the prices of many articles of clothing, but most of these increases were small. The articles mostly affected were knitted wear and men's outer clothing. There was a fall in the average price of knitting wool. For the clothing group as a whole the level of prices rose by about 1½ per cent. and, expressed to the nearest whole number, the index figure was 139 at 19th June, compared with 137 at 22nd May.

### Fuel and Light

Lower summer prices for coal came into force on 1st June and the average price of coal fell by nearly 3 per cent., but the effect of this reduction was partly offset by an increase in the price of coke, by higher charges for gas in a few areas and by an increase in the average price of candles. The latter increase followed a rise of 3d. per lb. in the maximum permitted price. For the fuel and light group as a whole the level of prices fell by about 1 per cent. and the index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 126 at 19th June, compared with 127 at 22nd May.

### Household Durable Goods

There were small increases, during the month under review, in the average prices of sheets, blankets, towels, curtain material and some articles of furniture and household appliances. For the household durable goods group as a whole the average rise in prices was nearly 1 per cent. and the index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 134 at 19th June, compared with 133 at 22nd May.

\* The combination of any two or more group indices is effected by multiplying the respective indices by their corresponding weights and dividing the sum of the resulting products by the sum of the weights used.

### Services

In the group covering various services the index for the travel section showed a small rise as a result of increases in bus or tram fares in a few areas. There were also small increases in the average charges for boot and shoe repairs and for men's hairdressing. For the group as a whole the level of charges rose by less than one-half of 1 per cent., but this was sufficient to raise the index figure, when expressed to the nearest whole number, by 1 point from 116 at 22nd May to 117 at 19th June.

### Other Groups

In the three remaining groups covering rent and rates, miscellaneous goods, and drink and tobacco, respectively, there was little change in the level of prices during the month under review. The index figures for these groups, expressed to the nearest whole number, were 104, 130 and 107, respectively, each of these figures being the same as at a month earlier.

FIGURES FOR 1947-51

The Table below shows the index figures for "all items" and for food from June, 1947, onwards. The figures normally relate to the Tuesday nearest to the 15th of each month.

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
All items												
1947	—	—	—	—	100	101	100	101	101	103	104	104
1948	104	106	106	108	108	110	108	108	108	108	109	109
1949	109	109	109	109	111	111	111	111	112	112	112	113
1950	113	113	113	114	114	114	114	113	114	115	116	116
1951	117	118	119	121	124	125	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food												
1947	—	—	—	—	100	101	99	100	101	103	103	103
1948	104	108	109	109	108	113	108	107	107	108	108	108
1949	108	109	108	108	114	115	116	116	117	119	119	120
1950	120	121	121	122	125	123	122	121	122	125	125	125
1951	127	127	128	131	135	136	—	—	—	—	—	—

A full description of the method of construction and calculation of the index, "Interim Index of Retail Prices: Method of Construction and Calculation," is obtainable, price 6d. net (7d. post free), from H.M. Stationery Office, at the addresses shown on page 302 of this GAZETTE.

## Retail Prices Overseas

In the Table below a summary is given of the latest information relating to changes in retail prices in overseas countries contained in official publications received since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared.

Country	Base of Index* and Month for which Index Figure is given	Index Figure	Rise (+) or Fall (-) of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with	
			Month before	Year before
<b>European Countries</b>				
Denmark	1935 = 100			
All Items .. .. .	Apr., 1951	208	+ 6†	+ 21
Finland	1938 = 100			
All Items .. .. .	Aug., 1938-July, 1939			
Food .. .. .	Mar., 1951 (end)	1,037	+ 6	+ 187
France (Paris)	"1938 = 100"	1,164	Nil	+ 132
Food .. .. .	Apr., 1951	2,178	+ 20	+ 236
Germany (British and United States Zones)	1938 = 100			
All Items .. .. .	May, 1951	165	+ 2	+ 9
Food .. .. .	"	175	+ 5	+ 7
Irish Republic	Mid-Aug., 1947 = 100			
All Items* .. .. .	Mid-May, 1951	109	+ 6†	+ 7
Food .. .. .	"	105	+ 7†	+ 5
Norway	"1949 = 100"			
All Items .. .. .	Mar., 1951 (middle)	114.8	+ 1.3	+ 13.8
Food .. .. .	"	121.0	+ 1.2	+ 20.9
Sweden	"1935 = 100"			
All Items .. .. .	Mar., 1951	197‡	+ 20‡	+ 27
Food .. .. .	"	210	+ 21‡	+ 27
<b>Other Countries</b>				
Canada	1935-39 = 100			
All Items .. .. .	May, 1951 (beginning)	182.0	+ 0.2	+ 18.0
Food .. .. .	"	235.4	+ 3.0	+ 30.8
Ceylon (Colombo)	"Nov., 1942 = 100"			
All Items .. .. .	Feb., 1951	155	+ 2	+ 7
Food .. .. .	"	159	+ 2	+ 5
India (Bombay)	July, 1933-June, 1934 = 100			
All Items .. .. .	Mar., 1951	332	+ 1	+ 30
Food .. .. .	"	409	+ 20	+ 48
South Africa, Union (9 urban areas)	1938 = 100			
All Items .. .. .	Feb., 1951	166.4	+ 0.8	+ 10.9
Food .. .. .	"	177.1	+ 0.9	+ 12.9
United States	1935-39 = 100§			
All Items .. .. .	Apr., 1951 (middle)	184.6	+ 0.1	+ 16.1
Food .. .. .	"	225.7	+ 0.5	+ 28.4

\* The items of expenditure on which the "all-items" figures are based are food, clothing, house-rent, fuel and light, and other or miscellaneous items, except in the case of the Irish Republic (food, clothing, house-rent, and fuel and light).

† The index is quarterly and comparison is with the previous quarter.

‡ Miscellaneous items include direct taxation. If direct taxation is excluded, the figure was 188, an increase of 17 points compared with the previous quarter and of 21 points compared with March, 1950.

§ As from January, 1950, the index figures incorporate certain adjustments.

## MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

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## Fatal Industrial Accidents

The number of workpeople (other than seamen) in the United Kingdom whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment were reported in June was 105, compared with 203 (revised figure) in the previous month and 123 (revised figure) in June, 1950. In the case of seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom, 12 fatal accidents were reported in June, compared with 16 in the previous month and 29 in June, 1950. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below for June, 1951.

Mines and Quarries*	Factories—continued
Under Coal Mines Act:	Electrical Stations .. 1
Underground .. .. .	Other Industries .. .. .
Surface .. .. .	WORKS AND PLACES UNDER
Metalliferous Mines .. .. .	SS. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES
Quarries .. .. .	ACT, 1937
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES	Docks, Wharves, Quays
25	and Ships .. .. .
	Building Operations .. .. .
	Works of Engineering
	Construction .. .. .
	Warehouses .. .. .
	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT .. 68
	<b>Railway Service</b>
	Brakesmen, Goods Guards
	Engine Drivers, Motor-
	men .. .. .
	Firemen .. .. .
	Guards (Passenger) .. .. .
	Labourers .. .. .
	Mechanics .. .. .
	Permanent Way Men .. .. .
	Porters .. .. .
	Shunters .. .. .
	Other Grades .. .. .
	Contractors' Servants .. .. .
	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE .. 12
	<b>Seamen</b>
	Trading Vessels .. .. .
	Fishing Vessels .. .. .
	TOTAL, SEAMEN .. 12
	<b>Total (including Seamen) 117</b>

## Industrial Diseases

The number of cases and deaths† in the United Kingdom reported during June, under the Factories Act, 1937, or the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, 1926, are shown below.

I. Cases	I. Cases—continued
<b>Lead Poisoning</b>	<b>Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)</b>
Operatives engaged in:	Pitch .. .. .
Smelting of Metals .. .. .	Tar .. .. .
Other Contact .. .. .	Oil .. .. .
Molten Lead .. .. .	TOTAL .. .. .
Shipbuilding .. .. .	10
Other Industries .. .. .	
TOTAL .. .. .	
3	
	<b>Chrome Ulceration</b>
<b>Other Poisoning</b>	Manuf. of Bichromates .. 1
Arsenical Poisoning .. .. .	Chromium Plating .. .. .
Aniline Poisoning .. .. .	Other Industries .. .. .
Toxic Jaundice .. .. .	TOTAL .. .. .
TOTAL .. .. .	4
4	
	<b>Total, Cases 23</b>
<b>Anthrax</b>	<b>II. Deaths</b>
Wool .. .. .	Nil
Handling of Horsehair .. .. .	
1	
TOTAL .. .. .	
2	

\* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are furnished and the figures cover the 4 weeks ended 30th June, 1951, in comparison with the 5 weeks ended 2nd June, 1951, and the 5 weeks ended 1st July, 1950.

† Deaths comprise all fatal cases reported during the month; they have also been included (as cases) in the same or previous returns.

## Further Education and Training

The figures below show the progress made under the Further Education and Training Scheme (a) during the quarter ended 30th June, 1951, and (b) during the period since the inception of the Scheme in April, 1943, up to 30th June, 1951.

	Men	Women	Total
Quarter ended 30th June, 1951			
Number of applications for assistance made	332	17	349
Number of awards made by—			
Ministry of Labour and National Service	117	5	122
Ministry of Education .. .. .	59	—	59
Other award-making Departments .. .. .	29	—	29
Total awards .. .. .	205	5	210
Number of applications rejected	231	15	246
Applications transferred to other training schemes or withdrawn .. .. .	84	9	93
Cumulative totals, April, 1943, to 30th June, 1951			
Number of applications for assistance made	202,346	15,269	217,615
Number of awards made by—			
Ministry of Labour and National Service	44,028	1,325	45,353
Ministry of Education .. .. .	78,816	6,185	85,001
Other award-making Departments .. .. .	18,127	1,841	19,968
Total awards .. .. .	140,971	9,351	150,322
Number of applications rejected	37,963	3,178	41,141
Applications transferred to other training schemes or withdrawn .. .. .	22,490	2,714	25,204
Cases under consideration at end of period .. .. .	922	26	948

## Vocational and Disabled Training

The statistics of the Vocational and Disabled Training Schemes given below relate to the four weeks ended 28th May, 1951.

The number of applicants admitted to training during the period was 475, and 3,801 persons were in training at the end of the period. The latter figure included 3,227 males and 574 females; of the total 2,737 were disabled persons. During the period 518 trainees were placed in employment. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

	Males	Females	Total
Applicants admitted to training during period:			
Able-bodied .. .. .	96	10	106
Disabled .. .. .	319	50	369
Total .. .. .	415	60	475
Number of persons in training at end of period at:			
Government Training Centres—			
Able-bodied .. .. .	664	62	726
Disabled .. .. .	1,259	124	1,383
Technical and Commercial Colleges—			
Able-bodied .. .. .	146	79	225
Disabled .. .. .	363	224	587
Employers' Establishments—			
Able-bodied .. .. .	112	1	113
Disabled .. .. .	246	6	252
Residential (Disabled) Centres and Voluntary Organisations .. .. .	437	78	515
Total .. .. .	3,227	574	3,801
Trainees placed in employment during period:			
Able-bodied .. .. .	156	16	172
Disabled .. .. .	305	41	346
Total .. .. .	461	57	518

## Industrial Rehabilitation

The statistics given below show the numbers of men and women admitted to courses at the Industrial Rehabilitation Units operated by the Ministry of Labour and National Service during the four weeks ended 28th May, the numbers in attendance at the end of, and the numbers who completed courses during, the period.

	Men	Women	Total
Persons admitted to courses during period .. .. .	614	45	659
Persons in attendance at courses at end of period .. .. .	1,160	87	1,247
Persons who completed courses during period .. .. .	494	28	522

# ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

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## Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Orders

### National Arbitration Tribunal Awards

During June the National Arbitration Tribunal issued 13 awards, Nos. 1677 to 1689\*. Ten of the awards are summarised below; the others related to individual employers.

**Award No. 1678 (5th June).**—*Parties*: Members of the Fibre Textile Accessories Manufacturers' Association, and members of the National Union of Leather Workers and Allied Trades in their employment. *Claim*: For a further week's holiday with pay and for higher starting rates for non-productive workers. *Award*: In their *Award No. 1589* dated 9th January, 1951 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for February, page 84), the Tribunal awarded an increase of 1d. an hour in the rates of non-productive workers and referred back to the parties for settlement by negotiation the claim for a week's holiday. The parties were unable however to reach agreement and the Tribunal were requested to determine the issue. In their *Award No. 1678* the Tribunal awarded an additional week's holiday with pay with effect as from the annual holiday period for 1951.

**Award No. 1679 (5th June).**—*Parties*: Members of the Motor Agents' Association Ltd., which comprises the Employers' Side of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Motor Vehicle Retail and Repairing Trade, and members of the trade unions constituting the Workpeoples' Side of the Council in their employment. *Claim*: For an additional week of paid annual holiday. *Award*: The Tribunal found in favour of the claim with effect as from the beginning of the annual holiday period for 1952.

**Award No. 1680 (6th June).**—*Parties*: Members of the North East and East Coast Master Riggers' and Ship Transporters' Association, and members of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers employed by them as riggers and lumpers. *Claim*: For a minimum rate of 21s. a day and for certain specified conditions of employment. *Award*: The Tribunal awarded that the minimum rate of wages of the workers concerned should be 21s. a day. The Tribunal also awarded certain conditions of employment, for details of which reference should be made to the award.

**Award No. 1681 (6th June).**—*Parties*: Members of the North East and East Coast Master Riggers' and Ship Transporters' Association, and members of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers in their employment. *Matter in dispute*: The dispute arose out of a difference regarding the deduction to be made from the daily rate of pay when a transportation is begun during the day's work. *Award*: The Tribunal found against the claim of the employers for a change in the present basis of payment.

**Award No. 1682 (11th June).**—*Parties*: Members of the Buffalo Picker Manufacturers' Association, and members of the Amalgamated Society of Leather Workers and Kindred Trades in their employment. *Claim*: For an additional week's holiday with pay. *Award*: The Tribunal found in favour of the claim with effect from 1951 onwards.

**Award No. 1683 (11th June).**—*Parties*: Members of the Surgical Instrument Manufacturers' Association (Inc.), and members of the National Union of Furniture Trade Operatives in their employment. *Claim*: That the terms of a specified agreement relating to artificial limb workers should be applied to orthopaedic appliance makers. *Award*: The Tribunal awarded that the terms of the agreement dated 30th March, 1951, between the Surgical Instrument Manufacturers' Association (Inc.) and the National Union of Furniture Trade Operatives should be applied to orthopaedic appliance makers as from 1st July, 1951.

**Award No. 1685 (15th June).**—*Parties*: Members of the Sunderland Tugowners' Association, and members of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers employed by them as tugboatmen. *Claim*: For an increase in wages and certain variations in conditions of employment. *Award*: The Tribunal awarded that the basic wages of the workers concerned should be increased by 12s. 6d. a week. The Tribunal also awarded certain variations in the existing conditions of employment, for details of which reference should be made to the award.

**Award No. 1686 (18th June).**—*Parties*: Members of the Hull Fish Merchants' Protection Association Ltd., and members of the Transport and General Workers' Union and of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers employed by them in fish curing houses. *Claim*: For an increase of 15s. a week in the minimum rates for adult males, a substantial increase in those for adult females, with corresponding increases in those for juveniles. *Award*: The Tribunal awarded the following increased minimum weekly rates of wages:—Males: unskilled workers 21 and over 110s.; filleters and motor drivers 125s.; splitters 135s.; night

\* See footnote \* in first column on page 302.

smokers/chargehands 125s.; assistant night smokers 110s.; unskilled boys and youths 40s. a week at age 15 rising to 94s. at age 20. Females: herring splitters and regular fish washers 81s. 6d.; unskilled workers 36s. a week at age 15 rising to 75s. at age 20 and over.

**Award No. 1688 (22nd June).**—*Parties*: Members of the Grimsby Ship Repairers' Association, and members of the United Society of Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders in their employment. *Claim*: For the payment of certain specified increased rates of wages to various classes of skilled workers when employed on work which cannot be related to piece work prices. *Award*: The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established.

**Award No. 1689 (27th June).**—*Parties*: Members of the Linoleum and Felt Base Employers' Federation, and members of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers in their employment. *Claim*: For a shorter working week and for an extension of the paid annual holiday from one to two weeks. *Award*: The Tribunal awarded that as from the beginning of the first full pay week following 1st August, 1951, the normal working week should be reduced to 45 hours without reduction in pay. The Tribunal also awarded two weeks' annual holiday with pay with effect as from the beginning of the annual holiday period for 1952.

### National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) Awards

Since the last issue of this GAZETTE was prepared the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) issued four awards, none of which related to a substantial part of an industry.

## Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During June the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued two awards, Nos. 152 and 153\*, which are summarised below.

**Award No. 152 (26th June).**—*Parties*: The Civil Service Radio Officers' Association and the Air Ministry. *Claim*: For an increase in scales of pay of radio mechanics Class I and Class II; for a common scale of pay to apply to both Class I and Class II mechanics and for the scale to be expressed as an annual scale instead of a weekly scale. *Award*: The Tribunal awarded that the existing scales should be increased by 10s. a week at all points for radio mechanics Class I, and by 7s. a week at all points for radio mechanics Class II, effect to be given to the award as from 1st February, 1951, except that overtime payment should be excluded from such retrospection. The Tribunal found against the remainder of the claim and awarded accordingly.

**Award No. 153 (28th June).**—*Parties*: The Institution of Professional Civil Servants and the Lords Commissioners of H.M. Treasury. *Claim*: That the London salary scale for established male senior assistant (scientific) should be £520 by £25 to £675, the new scale to operate from 1st February, 1951. *Award*: The Tribunal awarded that as from 1st July, 1951, the scale should be £480 by £20 to £500 by £25 to £650 subject to the usual arrangements for provincial differentiation.

## Industrial Courts Act, 1919, and Conciliation Act, 1896

### Industrial Court Awards

During June the Industrial Court issued six awards, Nos. 2326 to 2331. One of these awards was an interpretation of an earlier award; the remaining five are summarised below.

**Award No. 2326 (7th June).**—*Parties*: Staff Side and Management Side of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain) Professional and Technical Council "B". *Claim*: For determination of a difference as to payment of medical laboratory technicians employed in the Blood Transfusion Centres when such technicians undertake "on call" or "stand by" duties outside their normal hours of work. *Award*: The Court awarded that, as from the beginning of the first full pay period following 7th June, the technicians covered by the claim should be paid, irrespective of grade, a night duty allowance of 10s. when undertaking "stand by" duty overnight at the Centre and 10s. in respect of equivalent spells of "stand by" duty at the Centre during the day time at week-ends outside normal working hours. Work done as a result of an emergency call during "stand by" duty at the Centre or during "stand by" or "on call" duty at home should be paid 7s. 6d. for the first hour or part thereof and at the rate of 5s. for each subsequent hour, travelling time to and from home or Centre to be included.

\* See footnote \* in first column on page 302.

**Award No. 2328 (13th June).**—*Parties*: Staff Side and Management Side of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain) Professional and Technical Council "A". *Claim*: For determination of a difference as to the salaries which should apply to physiotherapists, remedial gymnasts, therapeutic dietitians, speech therapists, orthoptists, almoners and psychiatric social workers. *Award*: The Court noted that the present salaries of the medical auxiliary staff concerned have been in operation since 1948 or earlier—in some cases since as long ago as 1946—and also that, though based upon different considerations, each Side of the Council holds the view that the present salary structure for these grades needs revision and adjustment. It appeared to the Court that a considerable time must elapse before such revision and adjustment could be completed. In these circumstances the Court awarded that as from 1st April, 1951, the present scales of the grades concerned in the claim should be increased by £50 at all points and in any negotiations which might hereafter take place for the alteration of the scales due regard should be had to the increases awarded. The Court were of opinion that the question of a London weighting allowance ought only to be decided in conjunction with the general consideration of salary structures and, without prejudice to the principle of such an allowance, found against that part of the claim and awarded accordingly.

**Award No. 2329 (19th June).**—*Parties*: Staff Side and Management Side of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain) Professional and Technical Council "A". *Claim*: For determination of a difference as to the salaries which should be paid to biochemists and physicists employed in laboratories and scientific departments of hospitals within the Health Service. *Award*: The Court awarded the following salary scales, without prejudice to the existing salary of any officer in post, assimilation to be a matter for negotiation between the parties:—Provincial Scales. Basic Grade—Probationary period, (a) with 1st or 2nd Class Honours degree £425 by £25 to £475, (b) other entrants £375 by £25 to £475 (where applicable, plus one increment for each completed year of post-graduate study in either case); after probationary period £550 by £30 to £730. Senior Grade—£800 by £40 to £1,080. Principal Grade—£1,125 by £50 to £1,375. Top Grade—Salary scale to have four increments of £75; commencing salary to be fixed by the employing authority according to the responsibilities of the post, subject to agreement of the Minister of Health/Secretary of State for Scotland, provided that it shall be at least £1,425. The following additions per annum to be made to the scales in the Metropolitan Area and City of London:—Salaries up to and including £760—Age 21–25 £20; 26 and over £30; £761 to £800 (inclusive) £30; £801 to £1,000 (inclusive) £40; over £1,000 £50.

**Award No. 2330 (19th June).**—*Parties*: The Midland Wholesale Meat Supply Association Ltd., and the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers. *Claim*: To determine (a) a claim by the employers that the work of allocators in connection with the export of meat outside the Midland Association Area forms part of their normal duties; (b) a claim by members of the trade union that the work of allocators in connection with the handling of meat for export outside the Midland Association Area is an additional duty; (c) whether or not the interchangeability of allocators and scalesmen clerks as between scales within a depot and as between depots and/or scales within the Birmingham Market is a normal condition of their service. *Award*: The Court were unable to say that the work of allocators in connection with the export of meat outside the Midland Association Area forms part of their normal duties. With regard to part (c) of the terms of reference, the Court found that interchangeability of allocators and scalesmen clerks as between scales within a depot and as between depots and/or scales within the Birmingham Market was a normal condition of their service. The Court awarded accordingly.

**Award No. 2331 (21st June).**—*Parties*: The Transport Salaried Staff's Association of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Railway Executive. *Claim*: To determine the right of the Railway Executive to take into consideration dependants' benefits in addition to the individual's personal benefit payable under the National Insurance Act, 1946, when calculating payments to railway salaried staff absent owing to sickness. *Award*: The Court were unable to find that there was any agreement the terms of which deprived the Railway Executive of the right to take into consideration dependants' benefits in addition to the individual's personal benefit payable under the National Insurance Act, 1946, when calculating payments to railway salaried staff absent owing to sickness. The Court awarded accordingly.

### Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

During June four awards, one of which related to an individual undertaking, were issued by Single Arbitrators appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. The remaining awards, including one under the Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Orders, 1940–1950, are summarised below.

(1) *Parties*: National Union of Leather Workers and Allied Trades and the Fibre Textile Accessories Manufacturers' Association. *Claim*: Whether the three months' notice of variation of a wages agreement concluded on 26th February, 1951, should be permissible at three months or only at the conclusion of the six months' period. *Award*: The Arbitrator decided that six months should elapse before any variation of the agreement was made.

(2) *Parties*: United Society of Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders and the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation. *Claim*: The objection by the Society to the continued employment in a particular repair shop of burner erectors of the Confederation as

not being recognised craftsmen. *Award*: The Arbitrator decided that the claim of the Society had no validity.

(3) *Parties*: Joint Committee of Light Metal Trades Unions and the National Light Castings Ironfounders' Federation. *Claim*: Whether certain unskilled male adult time workers were entitled to an advance of 8s. a week under a National Wages Settlement of 1950. *Award*: Claim not established.

## Wages Councils Acts, 1945–1948

### Notices of Proposal

During June notices of intention to submit to the Minister of Labour and National Service wages regulation proposals were issued by the following Wages Councils:—

**Hairdressing Undertakings Wages Council (Great Britain).**—Proposal H.U.(7), dated 1st June, for fixing revised minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

**Paper Bag Wages Council (Great Britain).**—Proposal P.(49), dated 31st May, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers and piece work basis time rates for female workers employed on piece work.

**Paper Box Wages Council (Great Britain).**—Proposal B.(47), dated 1st June, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers.

**Retail Furnishing and Allied Trades Wages Council (Great Britain).**—Proposal R.F.A.(9), dated 8th June, for fixing revised minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

**Perambulator and Invalid Carriage Wages Council (Great Britain).**—Proposal I.(50), dated 12th June, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers.

**Laundry Wages Council (Great Britain).**—Proposal W.(66), dated 22nd June, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers.

Further information concerning any of the above proposals may be obtained from the Secretary of the Council in question, at Ebury Bridge House, Ebury Bridge Road, London, S.W.1.

### Wages Regulation Orders

During June the Minister of Labour and National Service made the following Wages Regulation Orders\* giving effect to the proposals submitted to him by the Wages Councils concerned:—

**The Rubber Manufacturing Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1951: S.I. 1951 No. 1080 (R.U.(34)),** dated 20th June and effective from 6th July. This Order prescribes revised provisions for the allowance of holidays and holiday remuneration.

**The Milk Distributive Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1951: S.I. 1951 No. 1087 (M.D.(62)),** dated 22nd June and effective from 11th July. This Order prescribes the annual holidays to be allowed to all workers for whom statutory minimum remuneration has been fixed and fixes payment for such holidays.

**The Rubber Reclamation Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1951: S.I. 1951 No. 1102 (R.R.(27)),** dated 25th June and effective from 16th July. This Order prescribes new minimum time rates and amends the current Order relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.

**The Retail Food Trades Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation Order, 1951: S.I. 1951 No. 1103 (R.F.C.(9)),** dated 25th June and effective from 18th July. This Order prescribes revised minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

**The Retail Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear Trades Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (No. 2) Order, 1951: S.I. 1951 No. 1114 (R.D.O.(10)),** dated 26th June and effective from 23rd July. This Order prescribes revised minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

**The Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery Trades Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1951: S.I. 1951 No. 1115 (R.N.T.S.(8)),** dated 26th June and effective from 16th July. This Order amends the current order fixing statutory minimum remuneration for workers in relation to whom the Wages Council operates and prescribes revised minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

## Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

### Notices of Proposal

During June notices of intention to submit to the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance wages regulation proposals were issued by the following Wages Councils:—

**Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Northern Ireland).**—Proposal N.I.H.H.G. (N.106), dated 22nd June, relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and general minimum piece rates for male and female workers.

**Wholesale Mantle and Costume Wages Council (Northern Ireland).**—Proposal N.I.W.M. (N.30), dated 22nd June, relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers.

\* See footnote \* in first column on page 302.

**Paper Box Wages Council (Northern Ireland).**—Proposal N.I.B. (N.46), dated 29th June, relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers, and the piece work basis time rate and general minimum piece rates for female workers.

**Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland).**—Proposals N.I.Bk. (N.142) and N.I.Bk. (N.143), dated 29th June, relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates and overtime rates for male workers.

Further information concerning any of the above proposals may be obtained from the Secretary of the Council concerned, at Tyrone House, Ormeau Avenue, Belfast.

### Wages Regulation Orders

During June the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance made the following Wages Regulation Order\* giving effect to the proposals made by the Wages Council concerned.

**The Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (No. 2) Order, 1951 (N.I.W.D. (N.65)),** dated 31st May, and effective from 11th June. This Order prescribes increases in general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for female workers in the retail branch of the trade.—See page 290.

## Catering Wages Act, 1943

### Notices of Proposal

During June notices of intention to submit to the Minister of Labour and National Service wages regulation proposals were issued by the following Wages Boards:—

**Licensed Non-Residential Establishment Wages Board.**—Proposal (L.N.R.(21)), dated 19th June, for amending statutory minimum remuneration relating to overtime and holidays with pay for workers (other than managers and club stewards) who ordinarily work for the employer for less than 18 hours a week.

**Licensed Non-Residential Establishment Wages Board.**—Proposal (L.N.R.(22)), dated 19th June, for amending statutory minimum remuneration (i) for the wife of a club steward who carries out his duties while he is absent on holiday and (ii) relating to overtime

and holidays with pay for club stewards, club stewardesses and the wives of club stewards who ordinarily work for the employer for less than 18 hours a week.

**Licensed Residential Establishment and Licensed Restaurant Wages Board.**—Proposal (L.R.(13)), dated 22nd June, for fixing revised weekly minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

### Wages Regulation Orders

During June the Minister of Labour and National Service made the following Wages Regulation Orders\* giving effect to the proposals made to him by the Wages Boards concerned:—

**The Wages Regulation (Licensed Residential Establishment and Licensed Restaurant) Order, 1951: S.I. 1951 No. 1031 (L.R.(12)),** dated 11th June and effective from 1st July. This Order prescribes statutory minimum remuneration and holidays and holiday remuneration and includes revised minimum remuneration for night porters and provisions regarding payment for spreadover of hours of work, for time worked on customary holidays and on rest days, and for the temporary performance of higher grade work.

**The Wages Regulation (Industrial and Staff Canteen Undertakings) Order, 1951: S.I. 1951 No. 1156 (I.S.C.(19)),** dated 28th June and effective from 25th July. This Order prescribes revised minimum remuneration for male and female workers and includes provisions as to holidays and holiday remuneration.

## Agricultural Wages Act, 1948

### Orders relating to Wages, etc., in England and Wales

The following Orders were made on 6th June, with effect on 10th June, 1951, by the Agricultural Wages Board for England and Wales:—

(1) No. 1829 determines new values at which, for the purposes of minimum rates of wages fixed under the Act, board and lodging may be reckoned as payment of wages in lieu of payment in cash for workers employed in agriculture in England and Wales.

(2) No. 1830 varies the values at which board and lodging may be reckoned as a benefit or advantage in lieu of payment of wages in cash for male and female inexperienced workers, other than wives, sons and daughters of agricultural workers, during their first two months of employment in agriculture in England and Wales.

## Decisions of the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts, 1946-1949

The Commissioner is a judicial authority independent of the Ministry of National Insurance and appointed by the Crown (see Section 43 of the National Insurance Act, 1946, and Section 42 of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946). His decisions† are final.

Appeals to the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts may be made by an insurance officer, or by an association of which the claimant is a member, or by the claimant himself with the leave of the tribunal or the Commissioner, or without such leave if the decision of the local tribunal was not unanimous.

Appeals to the Commissioner under the Industrial Injuries Acts may be made by an insurance officer, or by a person whose right to benefit is or may be, under the Fourth Schedule to the 1946 Act, affected by the decision, or by an association of which the claimant or the deceased was a member or by the claimant himself. No appeal may be made without the leave of the tribunal or of the Commissioner.

A recent decision of general interest is set out below.

### Decision No. R(U) 10/51 (28th May)

Regulations 14B (2) (d) of S.I. 1948 No. 1467 as amended by S.I. 1949 No. 301: Whether claimant and 21 other share fishermen had proved that there was no work available on or in connection with their vessels and in particular whether there was good cause which necessitated abstention from fishing: All the vessels remained in port under an agreement to that effect by all the masters of the local vessels or their representatives because it was not considered that prices fixed by the authorities for fish they would catch would provide reasonable return for work done by share-fishermen. Commissioner rules that willingness on part of individual fishermen to go to sea is not effective to support their claims: Then he considers certain other special grounds of appeal raised by certain claimants: On general ground of claims, Commissioner holds that in circumstances of case the decision of claimants' Association to abstain from fishing because of their inability to obtain prices demanded did not constitute good cause which necessitated abstention from fishing. Claim disallowed.

"My decision is that for the period in question the claimant was not entitled to receive unemployment benefit in respect that the additional conditions prescribed by Regulation 14B of the National Insurance (Mariners) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1467], as amended by the National Insurance (Mariners) Amendment Regulations, 1949 [S.I. 1949 No. 301], were not satisfied.

"The claimant's case has been appealed as a test case, the decision being applicable to his claim and the claims of 21 other share fishermen fishing from the port of P. There are before me, however, appeals in a very considerable number of other cases relating to claims by share fishermen for unemployment benefit

\* See footnote \* in first column on page 302.

† Selected decisions of the Commissioner are published periodically in the following series:—Series "R(U)"—decisions on unemployment benefit; Series "R(P)"—decisions on retirement pensions; Series "R(S)"—decisions on sickness benefit; Series "R(G)"—decisions on guardian's allowance, maternity benefit, death grant and widow's benefit; Series "R(I)"—decisions on all benefits and on any other questions arising under the Industrial Injuries Acts. Applications and enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown in the second column on page 302.

for the same period—the claims in most cases having been disallowed by the local tribunals but in some cases allowed. In all the cases under appeal the vessels on which the claimants under normal conditions would have been at sea remained in the local harbours under an agreement to abstain from fishing in accordance with a decision to that effect by all the masters of the local vessels or their representatives. It is maintained by or on behalf of the claimants that the abstention from fishing so arranged was 'necessitated' in the sense of Regulation 14B(2)(d) of the regulations above-mentioned by what were described as the 'uneconomic' conditions under which share fishermen would have had to engage in fishing and that accordingly 'good cause' within the meaning of sub-paragraph (d) of Regulation 14B(2) had been shown for the abstention. So far as the claims before me are based on that ground alone, they all fall to be disallowed in accordance with my decision in the present case but in some of the cases additional grounds of appeal were submitted and it is convenient to refer to those specialties now.

"In quite a number of cases an additional argument was submitted for a claimant as a member of the crew of a fishing vessel to the effect that he was 'prepared to go to sea' during the period in question but was prevented by the decision that none of the fishing vessels should engage in fishing. But the point is not effective to support the claims referred to. For all the claimants in all cases covered by the appeals before me were masters or members of the crews of fishing vessels 'of which either the master or a member of the crew is owner or part owner' and accordingly all the claimants who were members of any of the crews require to satisfy the condition prescribed by Regulation 14B(2) that 'there was no work on or in connection with the fishing vessel available for them on the days in question for one or other of the reasons stated in sub-paragraphs (a), (b), (c) and (d)'. The only sub-paragraph relied on is sub-paragraph (d) and proof of willingness on the part of individual members of the crew to go to sea would not show, what is clearly required by the terms of sub-paragraph (d), that the vessel had not been engaged in fishing for a reason that constituted 'good cause'.

"Another additional and special ground of appeal was submitted on behalf of claimants who are described as members of 'the black squad', that is men who although members of crews are engaged in a special capacity—enginemaster, fireman or cook. It is maintained on their behalf that they are not share fishermen as they do not receive a share of profits like ordinary members of the crew. But information obtained at my request and now before me shows that as members of the crew they are 'remunerated in part by a share in . . . the gross earnings of the fishing vessel', and accordingly they are covered by the definition of 'share fisherman' in the Regulations.

"The only other special ground of appeal is one applicable only to claimants who were masters or members of the crew of two vessels, the 'G.R.' and the 'C'. In the earlier stages of the cases those claimants had relied only on the general ground of

\* See footnote \* in first column on page 302.

## STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

claim, but in the present appeals it is submitted on their behalf that, as regards the period during which the agreement not to fish was in operation, or at any rate part of it, the condition stated in sub-paragraph (b) prevailed, as the vessels were undergoing repairs and there was no work available for them. This ground of appeal—which is supported as regards the claimants to whom it relates by the insurance officer concerned with the appeals—will be more conveniently dealt with in dealing with the appeals in which it is submitted.

"In explaining the circumstances, relating to what may be called the general ground of claims, which led to the agreement to abstain from fishing for the period in question, I feel that I need do no more than state that the share fishermen were dissatisfied with the price conditions prevailing and that as they failed to obtain from the responsible authorities price conditions which, as they maintained, were necessary to make their fishing 'economic' in the sense that they would give a return for their work that could be regarded as reasonable, the decision to stop fishing already mentioned was come to. The question for consideration under the general ground of claim is whether the maintenance of those price conditions—described as 'uneconomic'—in view of the evidence before me of the resulting yield to the masters and crews of the vessels constituted good cause for abstention from fishing within the meaning of sub-paragraph (d) for the period in question.

"In relation to all the cases before me against disallowance of benefit the appeals are taken by the Scottish Herring Producers Association, and their solicitors have submitted two financial statements for the 'G.R.' which I have been informed may be regarded as 'typical' for all. One statement relates to a period of 14 weeks and the other to one of 6 months, but in relation to the grounds of my decision it will suffice to take the effect of the figures for the shorter period as summarised in the statement of grounds of appeal by the claimant's Association. It is there stated that 'this means that each member of the crew received rather less in all than £3 a week' for the period covered by the statement, but the meaning and scope of sub-paragraph (d) of the Regulations, in my judgment, make a difference between average earnings for a member of a crew of £3 a week for the period of abstention and (say) £6 or £8 an irrelevant consideration in relation to the appeals before me. I do not assume that 'market conditions' would never constitute 'other good cause necessitating abstention from fishing' or that to prove it claimants would require to show that if their vessel had brought in fish the fish could not have been sold. But, making the opposite assumption, I find it impossible to interpret the terms of sub-paragraph (d) as entitling me to allow unemployment benefit on proof that on a particular day or for a period a vessel or a number of vessels remaining in port could not by putting to sea have obtained a catch or catches that on market prices would have yielded a weekly wage exceeding (say) £2 a week for each member of a crew (after allowing for expenses). I express that opinion of course without any reference to the question whether conditions giving such a result would be fair, but simply on the view that on consideration of Regulation 14B as a whole and the terms of sub-paragraph (d) I think that it is clear that it was not intended or contemplated that the statutory authorities should entertain and dispose of claims based on such a ground—even if it could be regarded as practicable for them to do so. (Some of the practical difficulties were indicated in the course of Commissioner's decision C.S.U. 1/50 (unreported) and that aspect of the matter need not be elaborated.) The opposite view of the scope of sub-paragraph (d) would contemplate the somewhat embarrassing situation of the statutory authorities under the National Insurance Act, 1946, disapproving in effect of the price conditions fixed for share fishermen—by a body with special qualifications and holding special authority to do so—as conditions calculated to ensure for them a fair return for their labour. Apart, however, from such considerations such an interpretation of sub-paragraph (d) would give it a meaning and effect in violent contrast to the meaning and effect of the other sub-paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of Regulation 14B(2). For those provisions plainly contemplate and provide that there will be days and that there may be periods when unemployment benefit will not be payable although, after a vessel has put to sea (and whether it has engaged in fishing or not) or during a period in which the vessel has not put to sea because of repairs, the master and crew earn nothing—or their earnings are small or negligible. Again although it would not be reasonable to confine the application of sub-paragraph (d) to circumstances which made abstention from fishing legally or from a practical standpoint compulsory—for example (in some circumstances) in respect of prohibition by an order of the Government or in respect of a case of smallpox amongst the crew—the use of the word 'necessitated' is, I feel, of some significance in relation to the contention that the sub-paragraph was intended to cover or could reasonably be read as covering abstention by agreement of the crew of a vessel, or—as in the cases before me—the crews of a number of vessels, on the ground that they regarded the price conditions prevailing, whether under free market conditions or under conditions wholly or partly controlled, as so discouraging as to justify abstention from fishing. In that connection it must of course be kept in view, as I have already indicated, that the question for my decision is not whether the price conditions were fair, but whether the decision of the Association to abstain because of their inability to obtain the prices which they demanded constituted 'good cause' which 'necessitated abstention from fishing' within the meaning of Regulation 14B(2)(d). On any reasonable interpretation of the terms and scope of the sub-paragraph I am satisfied that it did not. Accordingly I disallow the appeal of the claimant's Association."

Since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, the under-mentioned Statutory Instruments,\* relating to matters with which the Ministry of Labour and National Service are concerned, either directly or indirectly, have been published in the series of *Statutory Instruments*. The list also includes certain Regulations, etc., published in the series of *Statutory Rules and Orders of Northern Ireland*, additional to those contained in the lists appearing in previous issues of the GAZETTE. The price of each Instrument, etc., unless otherwise indicated, is 2d. net (3½d. post free).

**The Rubber Manufacturing Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 1080;** price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), dated 20th June; **The Milk Distributive Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 1087;** price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), dated 22nd June; **The Rubber Reclamation Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 1102;** price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), dated 25th June; **The Retail Food Trades Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation Order, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 1103;** price 9d. net, 10½d. post free), dated 25th June; **The Retail Drapery Outfitting and Footwear Trades Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (No. 2) Order, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 1114;** price 6d. net, 7½d. post free), dated 26th June; **The Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery Trades Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 1115;** price 3d. net, 4½d. post free), dated 26th June. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 299.

**The Wages Regulation (Licensed Residential Establishment and Licensed Restaurant) Order, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 1031;** price 1s. net, 1½d. post free), dated 11th June; **The Wages Regulation (Industrial and Staff Canteen Undertakings) Order, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 1156;** price 9d. net, 10½d. post free), dated 28th June. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Catering Wages Act, 1943.—See page 300.

**The National Insurance (Classification) Amendment Regulations, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 993),** made on 1st June by the Minister of National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, under the National Insurance Act, 1946.—See page 272.

**The Workmen's Compensation (Supplementation) Scheme, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 1150;** price 6d. net, 7½d. post free), made on 27th June by the Minister of National Insurance, with the consent of the Treasury, under the Workmen's Compensation (Supplementation) Act, 1951.—See page 272.

**The Teachers' Salaries (Scotland) (Amendment No. 1) Provisional Regulations, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 1051(S.58)),** made on 13th June by the Secretary of State for Scotland under the Education (Scotland) Act, 1946. These Regulations amend slightly the principal Regulations (see the issue of this GAZETTE for May, pages 185 and 186).

**The Shirtmaking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1951 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1951 No. 91;** price 5d. net, 6½d. post free), dated 7th May; **The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 1) and (No. 2) Orders, 1951 (S.R. & O. 1951, Nos. 97 and 98;** price 3d. each net, 4½d. post free), dated 1st May; **The Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (No. 1) Order, 1951 (S.R. & O. 1951 No. 108;** price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), dated 18th May. These Orders were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance for Northern Ireland under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945.—See last month's issue of this GAZETTE (page 262).

**The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Claims and Payments) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1951 (S.R. & O. 1951 No. 101),** dated 16th May; **The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Benefit) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1951 (S.R. & O. 1951 No. 102),** dated 16th May; **The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Contributions during service in the Forces) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1951 (S.R. & O. 1951 No. 107),** dated 28th May; **The National Insurance (Pensions, Existing Contributors) (Transitional) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1951 (S.R. & O. 1951 No. 110),** dated 30th May. The price of these Regulations is 1d. each net, 2½d. post free. The Regulations were made under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act (Northern Ireland), 1946, or the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland) 1946, Nos. 101 and 107, by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance, No. 102 by the Industrial Injuries Joint Authority and the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance, and No. 110 by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance. The Regulations are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see the issues of this GAZETTE for April, May and June, pages 146, 190 and 235).

**The Handicapped Pupils and Special Schools (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1951 (S.R. & O. 1951 No. 90;** price 1d. net, 2½d. post free), made on 28th May by the Ministry of Education, with the approval of the Ministry of Finance, under the Education Act (Northern Ireland), 1947. The purpose of these Regulations is to increase the allowance payable to principals of special schools in accordance with the recommendation contained in the report of the Committee appointed to consider the salaries of teachers (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 231).

\* See footnote \* in first column on page 302.

**OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED\***

(Note.—The prices shown are net; those in brackets include postage.)

**Coal Industry.**—*National Coal Board. Quarterly and Annual Statistical Statement.* Fourth quarter of 1950 and for the year 1950. National Coal Board. Price 6d. (7½d.).—See page 271.

**Choice of Careers.**—*The Architect. New Series No. 16.* Central Youth Employment Executive. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 9d. (10½d.).

**Education.**—(i) *Education 1900–1950. The Report of the Ministry of Education and the Statistics of Public Education for England and Wales for the year 1950.* Cmd. 8244. Price 7s. 6d. (7s. 10d.). (ii) *Training and Supply of Teachers. First Report of the National Advisory Council covering the period July, 1949, to February, 1951.* Ministry of Education. Price 1s. (1s. 1½d.). (iii) *Pupils with Physical Disabilities. Report of the Advisory Council on Education in Scotland.* Cmd. 8211. Scottish Education Department. Price 2s. (2s. 1½d.).

**International Labour Conference.**—(i) *Proposed Action by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on two Conventions (Nos. 95 and 96) and a Recommendation (No. 85) adopted at the 32nd Session, 1949.* Cmd. 8268. (ii) *Proposed Action by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the Recommendation (No. 88) concerning Vocational Training of Adults including Disabled Persons.* Cmd. 8287. Price 3d. each. (4½d.).—See pages 275 and 276.

**National Assistance.**—(i) *Report of the National Assistance Board for the year ended 31st December, 1950.* Cmd. 8276. Price 1s. 9d. (1s. 10½d.).—See page 273. (ii) *Explanatory Memorandum on the Draft National Assistance (Determination of Need) Amendment Regulations, 1951.* Cmd. 8280. Price 3d. (4½d.). Ministry of National Insurance.

**National Insurance.**—*National Insurance (Classification) Amendment Regulations, 1951. Report of National Insurance Advisory Committee.* H.C. 200. Ministry of National Insurance. Price 3d. (4½d.).—See page 272.

**Social Workers.**—*Report of the Committee on Social Workers in the Mental Health Services.* Cmd. 8260. Ministry of Health. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 7½d.).

\* Copies of official publications (including Orders, Regulations, etc.) referred to in this GAZETTE may be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown in the next column, or through any bookseller.

**Special Schools.**—*Boarding and Hospital Special Schools, Boarding Homes for Handicapped Pupils, and Institutions for Further Education and Training of Disabled Persons in England and Wales, List of.* List 42, 1951. Ministry of Education. Price 1s. (1s. 1½d.).

**Youth Employment.**—*Report of the Committee on Recruitment and Training for the Youth Employment Service* (Chairman: The Rt. Hon. Lord Piercy, C.B.E.), February, 1951. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 9d. (10½d.).—See page 271.

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Communications with regard to the contents of the GAZETTE should be addressed to the Director of Statistics, Ministry of Labour and National Service, Orphanage Road, Watford, Herts. (Telephone: Colindale 7000.)

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